"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; continued cool; gentle west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,422. .... NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GENERAL STRIKE SEEMS REMOTE; RIVERMEN TO QUIT

Longshoremen and Boatmen Say Action Was Not Prompted by the Traction War.

TEAMSTERS FAIL TO MEET

Labor Leaders Confer with the Mayor Today, Chiefly on Activities of Police.

TRACTION HEADS SATISFIED

Confident Unions Cannot Interfere With Trades Allied With Transit Business.

Two of the three unions comprising the waterfront workers, who were counted upon by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America to start yesterday a tieup of industries upon which traction operation indirectly depends, as a preliminary to a city-wide sympathetic walkout of organized trades, made no move directly to help the carmen, and a third took no action whatever.

The longshoremen and the tidewater boatmen both took strike votes, but insisted that this vote had nothing to do with a general strike, but rather concerned demands of their own to be submitted in due course.

These developments were followed by admission from the strike leaders that the machinists had not announced action in support of the railway employes, and by the statement of a man intimately acquainted with labor conditions that there was little probability that the eccentric firemen, fifth in the group the Amalgamated wanted to get out first, would strike.

Heads of the transportation companies hailed the situation as evidence that the sympathy strike movement had collapsed, and asserted that if the Amalgamated could not cause a strike in the group it most directly depended upon the prospect of its getting out workers in trades which had no remote connection with traction operation had dwindled to nothing.

Leaders to Confer with Mayor.

Those directing the strike admitted that the only progress of the day was the decision of the longshoremen, yet Thomas V. O'Connor, International President of their union, was emphatic in saying that a strike would not be in support of the railway men. The leaders declared with unanimity that a conference set for noon today between Mayor Mitchel and themselves would concern itself entirely with collateral administration matters, such as the activities of the police, and would not affect in any way the conduct of the strike or its spread to other industries. The Mayor said the labor men asked for the conference, and he didn't know what they wanted to discuss with him.

The net results of the twelfth day of the strike were the elimination of a sympathetic labor movement as an immediate factor and the settling down of both sides to a deadlocked controversy.

The companies believed their daily progress in restoration of normal service, in which they made some gain yesterday, meant the elimination of the Amalgamated and the inevitable defeat of the strikers. The strike leaders contended that every day they embarrassed rapid transit and prevented night trolley service was forcing the Interborough and the surface lines nearer to the point where they would treat with the union.

Teamsters Fail to Act.

Members of the International Teamsters Union, which, according to the Amalgamated, were to gather after the longshoremen and vote a sympathetic walkout, didn't meet. Their sympathy strike dwindled to a walkout of 300 milk wagon drivers who are admitted by union leaders to have struck because of conditions in their own employment that they didn't like. Some of them already have gone back to work. Assertions that the teamsters would strike to aid the transit employes still were made, however.

No announcement of a strike of 20,000 machinists in an effort to embarrass the Morgan interests through interrupting munitions manufacture was made. Leaders at the labor headquarters in the Hotel Continental were vague as to the future course of the machinists.

A close associate of Timothy Healy, President of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, said in Mr. Healy's absence that a strike of the power house employes of the Interborough was extremely unlikely.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, which on Friday night indorsed a strike of trades upon which transit operation indirectly depends as a preliminary to a city-wide sympathy walkout, was unable last night to name a single trade whose workers had set a date for action on such a movement.

Union leaders disclosed that the conference which is to take place today between Mayor Mitchel, Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner, on one hand and the Central Federated Union's Strike Committee of Five, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, on the other, had been credited with erroneous significance.

Reports were current during the day that the sympathy strikes which failed to materialize had been held in abeyance

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New London Is Again Stirred by Rumor of German Submarine

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 17.—A persistent report from apparently reliable sources that a German undersea merchantman was approaching this port tonight lacked confirmation at a late hour. The first report said that a submarine was seen off Fisher's Island, in Long Island Sound, at 9 o'clock, headed for New London, a two hours' run. Further credence was attached to the story when the ocean-going tug T. A. Scott, Jr., put out to sea under hurried orders with officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agents for German submarine merchantmen, aboard.

A newspaper launch which followed the T. A. Scott, Jr., returned just before midnight with word that there was a fog over the Sound and nothing had been seen of a submarine.

During the day one of the United States submarines from the naval station here was manoeuvring off Block Island, but returned here early in the evening. It is believed that this submarine's actions may have given rise to the rumor of the approach of the German boat.

Late tonight the tug still remained outside the harbor. It was stated definitely that the German submarine was expected.

VILLA, LOSING 250 IN BATTLE, FLEES

Fugitive's Own Forces Routed by Trevino in Attack on Chihuahua City.

SEIZED PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Carranzistas Drove Them Out Where They Were Raked by Machine Gun Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 17.—General Francisco Gonzales in Juarez said this afternoon that martial law had been declared in Chihuahua City following the repulse of Villa's attack on the southwestern outskirts of the town yesterday. He also stated that 157 were killed on the Villista side in the fight, while eighty-seven Villistas were taken prisoners and shot, and many others were being held for execution. The Carranza losses were not given.

Messages received by General Gonzales tonight stated that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning Villa's men rode into the outskirts of the city from the direction of Santa Rosa Hill, and attempted to take the penitentiary and the palace by storm.

General Jacinto Trevino, the Carranza commander, was asleep at home when the call to arms sounded. Dressing in haste, he rushed to the leadership of his men. The Villistas quickly took the Federal and State palaces, which are opposite each other in the centre of the city, but the defenders drove them from these positions.

Trevino Shot in the Arm.

Trevino led in these attacks on the invaders and was shot in the left arm near the shoulder by a spent bullet in the early fighting. The battle lasted for an hour, and most of that time the outlaws were forced to fight in the open, where they were often exposed to machine gun fire, while the Carranzistas found cover in adobe houses.

Messages to General Gonzales received in Juarez, after an interruption in wire communication, estimate the number of attacking Villistas between 2,000 and 2,500, and say that more than 200 of them were left dead or dying on the Chihuahua plains.

While no one saw Villa in Chihuahua City, prisoners from his command swore that he was on Santa Rosa Hill directing the fighting and that he carefully planned the attack. The bandit and his men are reported to be fleeing westward, toward Santa Ysabel. Troop trains are leaving Chihuahua in pursuit.

All prisoners taken are being executed without trial, it is reported. General Trevino proclaimed martial law in the city immediately after the battle, and soldiers were detailed to patrol the streets. This action was taken to prevent a possible outbreak by Villista sympathizers, of whom there are large numbers in the Chihuahua capital.

Congratulated by Carranza.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17.—General Trevino reported tonight that at daybreak Saturday morning rebels, assisted by some residents of Chihuahua City, attacked the place, capturing the Federal and State palaces and the penitentiary and releasing prisoners.

Constitutionalist troops surrounded the palaces captured and after fierce fights in streets of the city the rebels were completely defeated. The survivors captured were summarily executed. At 9 o'clock tonight the General reported the city was quiet.

General Carranza and Minister of War Obregon telegraphed General Trevino today congratulating him and his troops for their gallant defense of the city.

The opinion is expressed here that the attack was prepared by enemies of the Constitutionalist Government who had been exiled to the United States and that, being made at the very time when American and Mexican conferees were trying to compose differences between the two countries, it was designed to demonstrate that Villistas are still active in the field. It is declared that the severe defeat inflicted on the rebels served to prove the strength of the de facto Government and its ability to pacify the country.

Official reports state that two-thirds of the Villistas attacking Chihuahua were annihilated, and the survivors were captured and summarily executed.

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AMERICAN GUN, REJECTED BY US, WINS FOR BRITISH

Lewis Rapid-Firer, Envy of All Europe, Once Offered as Gift to Our Army.

ORDNANCE BUREAU BARS IT

Good Faith of the Bureau and Its Chief, Gen. Crozier, Assailed.

OTHER OFFICERS FAVOR GUN

Plattsburg Test Decried as "Unofficial" Found It Superior to the Models We Have Adopted.

The most effective machine gun in use by the allied armies in the great war in Europe is, by unanimous judgment there, the Lewis gun, a twenty-six-pound rapid firer, which is the invention of Colonel Isaac Newton Lewis, U. S. A., retired. Today more than 30,000 Lewis guns are in use by the British in France, and during the present battle on the Somme they are functioning at the estimated rate of 15,000,000 rounds every twenty-four hours.

Since the war began the number of rounds fired by the British from Lewis guns is estimated at between 5,000,000,000 and 7,000,000,000. It is the only machine gun used in the British first line. Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking in the House of Commons recently, referred to it as "a weapon that is the envy of all Europe." This opinion is indorsed by General von Donop, the British Chief of Ordnance, and by the supreme field commanders of the allied forces in France. For many months the Germans have been making frantic efforts to duplicate the gun for use in their own armies.

The gun is not only the invention of a United States Army officer, but when it was invented in 1910 the invention was offered free to this Government by Colonel Lewis. His offer was rejected, as was also his offer of a range finder, for the use of which this Government is now paying royalties. It was only after repeated rejections of the Lewis gun by this Government that it was offered abroad, where it was eagerly snapped up.

There are, however, in possession of the United States Army some 200 Lewis guns. It is understood that these guns were acquired recently by courtesy of the British Government, and fifty of them were obtained because an officer of high rank in the United States Signal Corps, who had charge of the arming of the aeroplane service, in putting in a requisition for machine guns specified that he wanted "Lewis guns and nothing else," and persisted in getting them.

Not "Officially Approved."

The Lewis gun is still not an "officially approved" weapon of the American service. The official machine guns of the United States Army are the Benet-Mercier, (also known as the Hotchkiss,) a French gun, which the French themselves have never adopted, and the Vickers, which is used by the British as the machine gun of their second line and reserve forces. The Benet-Mercier is the gun which was in use on the border when Villa raided the town of Columbus, N. M. It was asserted at that time that the machine guns in possession of the Thirteenth Cavalry detachment which held Columbus that night jammed at the critical moment, and that was why the cavalrymen did not give a better account of the raiders. An official investigation, however, has since exonerated the machine-gun detachment.

The United States Army, on the advice of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, has since adopted the Vickers machine gun as the official weapon of that type. This is the gun in use by the British second line and reserve forces. For defensive work of the character needed in these positions it is conceded by Colonel Lewis and the admirers of the Lewis gun that the Vickers is an excellent weapon. But, they say, it cannot do the work of the Lewis gun, and the selection of the Vickers in place of the Lewis weapon is for that reason warmly opposed.

Some of the highest officers in the United States Army, among them Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, Major Gen. Frederick Funston, now commanding on the Mexican border, Brig. Gen. Pershing, commanding in Mexico, and Colonel George O. Squier, commanding the aviation section of the Signal Corps insist that the Lewis is the most effective machine gun ever produced and that it should be America's as well as England's first line weapon. Some go even further. They assert that for some mysterious reason the Lewis gun seems to be under the ban of the Ordnance Department of the army and of General Crozier, its chief, that it has never received a fair field test at the hands of that department and that the entire history of the gun, despite the fact that an American army officer invented it, has been one of progress in the face of steadily maintained opposition by the ordnance authorities of our army.

General Crozier Prefers Other Guns.

The most active opponent of the adoption of this gun, according to these officers, has been General Crozier himself. They say that he has opposed, at practically every step, all efforts to have the Lewis gun adopted as the first line weapon, that the gun has been submitted here to only one competitive field test, which was at Plattsburg this Summer by a board appointed by General Wood and not by General Crozier, that this board decided unanimously in favor of the gun without in the slightest degree influencing the attitude of General Crozier, who asserted that the test was not "official," and that despite all evidence, the War Department has been induced to accord preference to a weapon which for all around purposes is distinctly inferior.

General Crozier's position, it is understood, is that in tests conducted under

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DEWEY'S PURE WINES AT MEALS mean pleasure, better digestion and health. 138 Fulton & 51 Nassau Sts., N. Y. Phone 3001 Cort. —Advt.

Germany Is Pressing Submarine War; 194 Ships Sunk from Aug. 1 to Sept. 11

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The destruction by German submarines from Sept. 3 to Sept. 11 of twenty-six merchant vessels of hostile belligerents, with tonnage aggregating 26,222, in the English Channel and on the Atlantic, was announced today in an Overseas News Agency statement.

In addition, according to the announcement, seven neutral vessels with a total tonnage of 10,669 were sunk "according to prize law because they carried contraband to England or France."

The statement lists the names of several of the British and Italian steamers sunk, these including the British steamers Gorridge, of 5,036 tons, and Radie, of 3,541 tons.

"During August," said an official Admiralty statement issued today, "126 hostile merchant ships, totaling 170,679 tons gross, were destroyed by submarines of the Central Powers or by mines, and thirty-five neutral merchant ships, totaling 38,508 tons, carrying contraband of war to enemies."

SETH LOW, EX-MAYOR OF NEW YORK, DIES

Stricken at Country Home After Long Illness of Acute Indigestion.

A MAN OF MANY HONORS

Had Been President of Columbia and of Chamber of Commerce —Active in Civic Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

BEDFORD HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Seth Low, former Mayor of New York, and for many years President of Columbia University, died of acute indigestion shortly after 6 o'clock this evening at his country home, Broad Brook Farm, near here.

He had been in failing health for some time, and came here from his home in New York, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, early last May. He was suffering from indigestion, and Dr. Charles F. Chapman of this place was summoned. With his father, Dr. J. Francis Chapman, the physician had been in daily attendance since that time.

Within the last two days Mr. Low's illness became acute, and this afternoon his condition became so serious that the nurses feared for his life. They hurriedly sent for Dr. Chapman, but Mr. Low died a few minutes before the physician reached Broad Brook Farm.

With him at the end were Mrs. Low and the other members of his household. Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

Twice Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, to which office he was elected on the Independent and Republican tickets, Mayor of New York, 1901-03, being elected on the Fusion ticket, and for eleven years President of Columbia University, Dr. Low was prominently identified with New York affairs for more than thirty years. In addition, he was nationally prominent both as an educator and in offices to which he was appointed by various Presidents.

Of Old New England Family.

He was born in Brooklyn, on Jan. 18, 1850, and was the son of Abiel Abbott Low and Ellen Dow Low. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, his grandfather, a Harvard student, coming to this city in 1828. His father, who was President of the Chamber of Commerce, 1863-66, founded a great business here in tea and silk, and at one time had more than a dozen clipper ships engaged in the China trade.

Dr. Low was educated in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of A. B. He was only 20 years of age on his graduation, but, nevertheless, left behind him in college a distinguished career as a student and an athlete. He excelled in tennis, bowling, billiards, and football, and often met the herculean Hamilton Fish on the gridiron. Dr. Barnard, then President of Columbia, was much attracted by young Low's work and personality, and in the Spring of his senior year spoke of him thus in a letter to a friend:

"I have just had a long talk with young Low, the first scholar in college and the most manly young fellow we have had here in many a year."

Immediately after graduation Dr. Low made an extended trip abroad, from which he returned to become a clerk for his father's firm, A. A. Low & Brothers. Later, on the retirement of his father and uncles, he became head of the business. His family had lived in Brooklyn for many years, and Dr. Low soon became interested in public life there. In 1878 he organized and became the first President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, one of the first societies formed for the promotion of co-operation and for the prevention of waste and imposition in charity service.

Started Reform in Brooklyn.

He became active in the politics of the old Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn, and soon formed the Young Republican Club, of which he was the first President. This was essentially not an office-seeking organization, one of its rules being that the member who accepted a political nomination or appointment should be immediately dropped from the rolls. Its ideal, and the one chosen by its President, was disinterested work for the principles of the party, and its strength in the campaign of 1880 was a shock to the politicians, many of whom were still devoted to the old spoils system.

Municipal affairs in Brooklyn were in a bad way and were suffering from the wave of extravagance and corruption fostered by the Tweed ring in New York. Backed by his club, Dr. Low insisted that the improvement of civic government could only be accomplished by disregarding party lines and national issues so far as municipal affairs were concerned. This was a new doctrine, but was readily adopted by right-thinking persons, with the result that Dr. Low was elected Mayor of Brooklyn in 1881. Two years later he was re-elected. His administration brought him praise from all quarters. He carried the government of Brooklyn to such a high point of efficiency by insisting on business principles that his terms as Mayor were regarded as remarkable.

Added to his business ability, Dr. Low was self-reliant and fearless. It is said that when he was elected Mayor he demanded of the men he named for the heads of departments the pledge that each would hold his resignation momentarily subject to the call of the Mayor. This had never been done before, and it illustrated his high sense of responsibility to the people. The chief results of his administration were the reform of the tax collection system, the extension and improvement of the schools,

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MRS. C. B. WILLIAMS DIES IN AUTO WRECK

Shore Acres Club Bus Crashes Into a Tree and Is Cut in Half.

6 OTHERS IN CAR BADLY HURT

Five Killed and Six Injured in Harlem — Other Accidents.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Mrs. C. B. Williams of New York City, a wealthy Summer resident of Shore Acres, near Mamaroneck, was killed, her husband and daughter perhaps mortally injured, and four others hurt in an automobile accident on the Shore Acres grounds this afternoon.

The party were returning from services in the Christian Science Church of Mamaroneck in the motor omnibus of the Shore Acres Club, which had turned into the grounds from the Boston Post Road and was going at a rapid rate of speed. In some unaccountable manner the windshield broke, the glass striking Elmer Thompson, the chauffeur, in the face and head, stunning him. He lost control of the car, and it dashed into a tree on the side of the road. The four-seated bus was literally cut in half. Mrs. Williams, who was sitting on the right hand side, was thrown out headlong against the tree. She died before medical aid could reach her.

The other occupants of the car were thrown in a jumbled mass, two being caught beneath the wreckage. They were Mr. Williams and his daughter, Mrs. J. J. Hull, both of whom have fractured hips and internal injuries. Their condition tonight is critical.

Others in the car were Miss Katherine Paine and Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Stevens, Summer residents of Shore Acres. Miss Paine suffered cuts about the head and face and probably internal injuries. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were cut and bruised. Thompson suffered severe cuts and bruises about the face and head. All in the party were rendered unconscious. They were attended by Drs. J. F. Hunter, E. M. Clark, and C. J. Imperatori. Coroner William H. Livingstone of New Rochelle was called.

The injured, with the exception of the chauffeur, are residents of New York in the Winter and are Christian Scientists.

AUTO HITS PILLAR; FIVE DIE.

Four Hurled 30 Feet Off the Willis Avenue Bridge—Six Injured.

Of twelve persons who were hurled from an automobile that crashed into a pillar of the Willis Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River yesterday morning four, three men and a woman, were killed, and seven, five men and two women, were all perhaps mortally injured. One of the women has since died. Those killed immediately were impelled off the bridge, and fell thirty feet.

The party had been to the ball of the James Duffy Association in Sulzer's Harlem River Casino and, later, had gone riding through the Bronx, stopping at several places for refreshments. The automobile, according to witnesses, was going sixty miles an hour when it struck the pillar.

The Dead.

HAIRE, THOMAS, a chauffeur, 27 years old, of 235 East 124th Street.

HANKE, HERMAN, a clerk, 21 years old, of 314 East 121st Street.

NEWMAN, Mrs. MAY, 24 years old, of 335 East 120th Street.

SPANGENBURG, CARL, a clerk, 21 years old, of 1,102 Washington Avenue, the Bronx.

WILSON, Miss LILLIE, 20 years old, 1,143 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx; died in Harlem Hospital last night.

The Injured in Harlem Hospital.

BURNS, WILLIAM, ironworker, 25 years old, 223 East 120th Street; internal injuries.

FAY, THOMAS, clerk, 23 years old, 441 East 120th Street; both arms and skull fractured.

FLANNERY, DANIEL, ironworker, 25 years old, 428 East 137th Street; internal injuries.

HART, MAY, operator, 23 years old, 370 East 137th Street; internal injuries.

NEWMAN, FRANK, plumber, 26 years old, 335 East 120th Street; internal injuries.

TAYLOR, FRANK, (also known as Frank Kane,) chauffeur, 26 years old, 324 East 121st Street; internal injuries and fracture of the skull.

Thomas Duane, a chauffeur, 32 years old, of 2,389 Second Avenue, the twelfth occupant of the automobile, was not seriously injured, and went to his home after treatment at the Sydenham Hospital.

The automobile was owned by Graham Murtha of 157 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, Secretary of the firm of Murtha & Schmohl, dealers in builders' supplies. According to information obtained by the police, Haire, who was employed as a chauffeur to drive one of the firm's trucks, went to the garage in 109th Street on Saturday evening and obtained Mr. Murtha's automobile by representing to the night watchman that the owner wished him to take it out. He then collected a number of those in the accident and went to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where he met the others, except Duane, who was picked up on the ride through the Bronx after the dance.

Some of those injured told the police that the party had spent a lively night, and did not start for Manhattan until nearly 5 o'clock in the morning. It was said, however, that Taylor, or Kane, who was driving the automobile when the accident occurred, as had been the

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FRENCH SMASH LINES SOUTH OF SOMME, CAPTURE TWO TOWNS AND 700 PRISONERS; BRITISH TROOPS TAKE MOUQUET FARM

Hindenburg Talks Plainly About His Difficulties; "Justified in Hoping" for Victory, Wants More Money

By CYRIL BROWN.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE EAST, Sept. 17.—Hindenburg after his return from the west front received a number of German correspondents and had a long talk.

"Hats off before every grenadier fighting on our western front," said the Field Marshal, who is full of admiration for the indomitable courage and tenacity of the troops opposing the French and English. At the same time he has been deeply impressed with the great difficulty of the work yet to be accomplished there.

"But where there's a will there's a way," he declared with quiet confidence, "and we shall find that way, and once found we shall draw the consequences, and unhesitatingly. For that way the difficulties are great indeed, but we are well justified in hoping we are winning."

Seemingly he is consoling himself with the thought that his troubles generally, if not to a greater extent, are shared by the enemy, and somewhat in the manner of a wily business man he continued:

"If it rains on our side so that the teams can't be moved and the horses refuse to budge, it generally rains on the enemy's side, too. Who says things ought to do like that?" (The Field Marshal described a straight line upward in the air with his finger.) "Generally things go like this," (and he described a zigzag line in the air.) "There's one thing, however, we must have once more, namely, money. One must have money to carry on war, but I have the strongest hope that once again our war loan will be a great success and certainly disappoint our enemies' expectation, because we stand well in the north, south, east, and west."

With great feeling the Marshal talked of the trials and tribulations of those at home. He pities the poor women who have to wait hours for their half pound of meat in front of the butchers' stores, trembling at what may happen meanwhile to their young ones locked in at home.

While Hindenburg was talking, he led the newspapermen through the park surrounding his headquarters, past a red brick building, through a wall of which an immense hole had been broken. In that building Hindenburg's lieutenant, Ludendorf, was at work. Through that hole a hundred copper wires carry his instructions north—instructions upon which depend millions of lives.

Amazing Deeds of British 'Willies'; One Climbs Redoubt, Kills Men In It

New Armored Motor Monsters in Their First Test Also Knock Down Houses, Snap Off Trees and Leap Trenches Like Kangaroos.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Saturday, Sept. 16.—Another day of great remembrance has been given to England's history by British troops, Sept. 15, that will not quickly pass out of the memory of the people, for on that day the British soldiers broke through the German third line of defense and went out into the open country and gave staggering blows to that German war machine which for two years, all but two months, seemed unthinkably strong.

It was a day of good success. Yesterday the British had the taste of victory and it was like a strong drug to their hearts, so that they laughed, even while blood was streaming down their faces, and they said: "By God, it's wonderful," when they came limping off the battlefields with wounds on fire and said: "We made 'em run like rabbits," when they lay on stretchers and could not move without a groan. And it was wonderful, indeed, for the day of victory came after two and a half months of continued and most bloody fighting. This new British army has not had an easy walk through after its time of preparation and training in the dirty ditches of the old trench warfare. Every yard of ground they had made since the dawn of July 1 was made by sheer, stubborn resolution to get forward, reckless of all cost in life or suffering. The first smash through of that great network of defenses had been made by masses of men flinging themselves upon positions which the Germans had the right to believe impregnable, and the price was high.

The task set the British soldiers yesterday would have been formidable on the first day of the great offensive. Coming after two and one-half months of the continuous fighting, it was startling in its boldness and showed that the Generals had supreme confidence in the men, in their own powers of organization and in the luck of battle that comes to those who work for it. The Germans believed the offensive had petered out. There was much evidence for that. They did not believe it possible that an army of the size and strength of the British could carry on an attack at the same fierce pace. They cherished the hope that the British divisions were broken and spent, that the British stores of ammunition were giving out, that the men were overtired. They still had faith in their own gun power, a defensive strength of a thousand guns against the British front and it was reasonable faith. They had been digging furiously on dark nights to strengthen the third line of defense, the famous Flers line which was, they thought, to be the boundary of the advancing British tide.

Yesterday I saw their prisoners coming off the battlefields in droves, and today hundreds of them in barbed wire cages behind the lines. They were dazed men, filled with gloom, tortured by a great bewilderment.

"It is your victory," said one of their officers, speaking to me in French. "It is our defeat; I cannot understand."

"Germany is kaput," said one of their noncommissioned officers. He meant that Germany is down, "in the soup," as the British soldiers would say. It was an exaggeration, for Germany still has a lot of fight left in her, but it was the belief of her captured soldiers yesterday.

Go Into Battle Cheering.

The British were exalted, excited by the smell of victory, exaggerating their gains in the belief that the last great smash had been made, and that the end of this war was at hand. They went out at dawn yesterday filled with the spirit of victory. Many of them went over, too, in the greatest good humor, laughing as they ran, like children whose fancy had been inflamed by some new toy. They were cheered by a new weapon which was to be tried with them for the first time, the "heavily armored motor machine guns of a new style" mentioned already in the official bulletin.

That description is a dull one compared with all the rich and rare qualities which belong to these extraordinary vehicles. The secret of them had been kept jealously for months. Only a few days ago it was whispered to me. "Like prehistoric monsters, you know, the ichthyosaurus," said the officer. I told him he was pulling my leg.

"But it's a fact, man." He breathed hard and laughed in a queer way at some enormous comicality. "They cut up houses and put the refuse under their bellies and walk right over 'em."

I knew this man was truthful, yet I could not believe him.

"They knock down trees like matchsticks," he said, staring at me with shining eyes. "They go clean through a wood."

"And anything else?" I asked, enjoying what I thought was a new sense of humor.

"Everything else," he said earnestly. "They take ditches like kangaroos; they simply love shell craters, laugh at 'em."

It appeared also that they were proof against rifle bullets, machine gun bullets, bomb and shell splinters, just shrugged their shoulders and passed on. Nothing but a direct hit from a fair-sized shell could do them any harm.

Called "Hush, Hush" by Some.

"But what's the name of these mythical monsters?" I asked, not believing a word of it. He said "hush." Other people said "hush, hush" when the subject was alluded to in a remote way, and since then I heard that one name for them is the "hush, hush," but their great name is tanks.

For they are real and I have seen them, walked around them, got inside their bodies, looked at their mysterious organs and watched their monstrous movements. I came across a herd of them in a field, and like a countryman who first saw a giraffe said: "Hell, there ain't no such animal." Then I sat down on the grass and laughed until the tears came into my eyes, (in war one has a funny sense of humor,) for they are monstrously comical, like toads of vast size emerging from the primeval slime in the twilight of the world's dawn.

The skipper of them introduced me to them.

"I felt awfully bucked," said the young officer, who was about five feet high, "when my beauty ate up her first house, but I was sorry for the house, which was quite a good one.

"And how about the trees?" I asked.

"They simply love trees," he answered.

When the British soldiers first saw these strange creatures lolloping along the roads and over the old battlefields, taking trenches on the way, they shouted, cheered wildly, and laughed for a day afterwards. Yesterday the troops got out of their trenches, laughing, shouting, cheering again, because the tanks had gone on ahead and were scaring the Germans dreadfully while they moved over their trenches and poured out fire on the German side.

Continued on Page 2.

BIG BATTLE STILL RAGES

French Gain Vermandovillers and Berny; Held Up at Deniecourt.

GERMANS HIT BACK HARD

Launch Heavy but Fruitless Counterattacks Against the Allies' New Positions.

AIR RAIDS BEHIND FRONT

Gen. Foch's Aviators Drop Quantities of Big Shells on Railways and Depots.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The French troops struck out today at a new point on the Somme front, carrying strongly fortified German trenches at the extreme southern edge of the wedge driven into the German lines. All of the villages of Vermandovillers and Berny were captured.

The French success was complete, except at Déniécourt, which lies half way between those two villages. Here the infantry was held, but by advancing southward on both sides of the town it is in danger of being cut off. Fighting is still going on around the town. Seven hundred prisoners, including fifteen officers, were captured in today's operations.

The British on their portion of the front did not let the day pass in idleness. They attacked in force at the extreme northerly end of the Somme front, capturing Mouquet Farm, a strongly fortified position tenaciously held by the Germans, and what is known as the Danube trench, close to Thiepval.

The British night report tells of powerful counterattacks launched by the Germans against the newly acquired positions. All these attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

Statement of French Gains.

The French night communication says:

North of the Somme our artillery actively bombarded German organizations throughout the day.

South of the Somme we atacked at 2:30 o'clock P. M. at several points and gained important successes. The villages of Vermandovillers and Berny, of which we held only a part, were conquered in a brilliant assault. Some isolated points are still holding out.

All the ground between Vermandovillers and Déniécourt, on the one side, and between Déniécourt and Berny on the other, which was defended by several strongly organized systems of trenches, has fallen into our hands after a desperate fight. The struggle still continues around Déniécourt. Between Berny and Barleux we captured a number of trenches.

All counterattacks attempted by the enemy during the evening broke down under our artillery fire with heavy German losses.

Up to the present 700 unwounded prisoners, fifteen of them officers, have been counted.

There has been the usual cannonade on the remainder of the front.

The French afternoon communique, which makes special mention of the work of aviators, says:

With the exception of fairly lively artillery duels on the Somme front, in the sectors of Berny and Vermandovillers, no important event is reported on the front as a whole.

Yesterday an enemy aeroplane was brought down within our lines at Belloy. It is confirmed that the enemy machine, which was attacked by Warrant Officer Lennoin, came crashing to the ground north of Douaumont, being the eighth to be brought down by this pilot. It is also confirmed that Warrant Officer Dorme defeated his tenth enemy machine, which fell near Brie on Sept. 15. On Friday night two of our machines dropped fifteen bombs of 120 millimeters each on the airshed at Hatzheim. Last night 230 bombs were dropped on the railway station and aviation buildings at Tergnier, and thirty-three on the railway station at Abbecourt. On the same night our bombarding squadron carried out the following operations: Seventy-two bombs of 120 millimeters were dropped on the railway stations at Roisel, Epehy, and Athies, and on the railway lines between St. Quentin and Ham.

British Take Mouquet Farm.

The British afternoon report, telling of the capture of Mouquet farm and the Danube trench on the Thiepval sector, follows:

South of the Ancre our troops achieved further successes. Last evening, in the vicinity of Courcelette, we extended our gains on a front of about 1,000 yards. In the neighborhood of Thiepval we obtained a considerable success yesterday evening by capturing the hostile fortification known as the Danube trench on a front of about a mile. Here the enemy abandoned considerable quantities of rifles and equipment. We also captured the strongly defended work at Mouquet farm, possession of which had been hotly contested for some weeks past. The number of prisoners is increasing.

A number of successful minor enterprises were carried out by us last night on other parts of the British front.

The British night statement reads:

South of the Ancre the enemy made several heavy counterattacks on our new positions, all of which were repulsed. Particularly, forces attacking from the direction of Les Boeufs and north of Flers were caught by our artillery barrage, suffering heavy casualties.

Between Flers and Martinpuich an enemy brigade, advancing to attack in the direction of High Wood, was met by two of our battalions in the open. Hand to hand fighting ensued, in

which we were completely successful, the enemy being dispersed and thrown back with heavy losses.

North of Mouquet Farm we also improved our positions. Our artillery was active during the day. Another conflagration in the enemy's ammunition dump at Grandcourt broke out as the result of our fire.

The number of prisoners taken today south of the Ancre is six officers and 243 men.

Our air service successfully continued its attack upon the enemy communications. Another enemy machine was destroyed. Three of our machines are missing.

"Fighting Proceeding," Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (via London.)—Heavy fighting is continuing on the Somme front, the War Office announced today, but further British attacks have been repulsed by the German artillery with heavy losses to the attacking forces. German assaults north of Ovillas resulted in successes, says the statement, which follows:

On the front of Archduke Albrecht of Württemberg and on the northern wing of the front of Crown Prince Rupprecht lively fighting activity continues.

The fighting on the Somme is taking its course. North of the river all attacks have been sanguinarily repulsed, partly by our curtain of fire. Fighting is still proceeding around small British positions near Courcelette, near Flers, and west of Lesbouefs. North of Ovillers we gained some advantages in attacks.

South of the Somme no very definite attacks developed, but the artillery fire continued without interruption.

BURY GERMANS ALIVE AT MOUQUET FARM

Men Refused to Come Up from Underground Shelters When Ordered to Surrender.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 17.—The British today took the Mouquet Farm. On two former occasions they had been on the premises, but were unable to remain there. It was a strong point on the right of the British battle line, where a garrison of Germans and their machine guns seemed proof against shell fire.

They had the usual deep cellars and runways underground, and, driven from one exit by shellfire, they would emerge from another. The British got entirely around their burrows and called down the cellar stairs for them to surrender. The Germans thought a counterattack would come to their assistance, as before. The British, however, assured them that none would come, as they had the trench all the way round the farm to prevent their exit or aid from coming to them. Still the Germans refused to yield, and the final result of this grim colloquy was that the British blew in all the cellar doors. But such persistent diggers were the Germans that the British are not certain but they had some under ground passage for escape.

The British also cleaned up the Danube trench in the old German first line near Thiepval, which is the hinge of the Somme battle line. As happened before and after the fierce general attack along the whole front, the succeeding days are spent in rectifying the line and cleaning up any strong points that still hold out.

Small bodies of British infantry have been in both the villages of Les Boeufs and Geudecourt, beyond Flers, which was taken Friday, and the British line is now close to these villages.

Talking with officers of corps engaged in the fighting of the last three days, they estimate the losses at from two to one to five to one for the Germans as against those of the British. In one sector the ratio was estimated at as high as eight to one. The superior volume of the British shellfire, now that the Germans are forced into the open, has a telling effect.

SEND PRINCE ALBERT HOME AN INVALID

Abdominal Operation Was Successful, but Young Midshipman Needs Time to Recuperate.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Prince Albert, second son of King George, has been invalided home on account of an abdominal abcess, says an official communication issued today. The communication adds that the Prince, who has undergone an operation, is doing well, but it will be some time before he is able to return to any duty.

Prince Albert, while serving as a Midshipman on board the battleship Collingwood at the outbreak of the war, was stricken with appendicitis and operated on. The Prince is 21 years old.

Gen. von Haenisch Retired.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17, (via London.)—According to the Frankfurter Zeitung the commander of the Fourteenth German Army Corps, Lieut. Gen. von Haenisch, has been placed on the retired list.

BRITISH 'WILLIES' DO AMAZING DEEDS

Continued From Page 1.

These motor monsters had strange adventures and did very good work, justifying their amazing existence.

Great Preparations for Attack.

For several days before the great blow was to be made and while there was heavy fighting in progress at most parts of the line, there was a steady forward movement and a concentration of all men and machinery to strike at the Flers line. The villages beyond the zone of fire where battalions had been resting suddenly became emptied.

The men had passed on higher up on the roads where there was a struggling tide of all the traffic of war, with supply columns, mule trains, guns, limbers, ambulances, and troops from all parts of the empire surging, swirling, struggling slowly forward through the narrow village streets, up long winding roads, across trampled and barren fields, through the ruins of villages destroyed a year or more ago, and out into the country of evil menace, which is criss-crossed by old trenches and pitted with shell craters and strewn with the refuse of the battle two months back in history. Here a great army, with all its material of war, incredibly vast and crowded, lay waiting for the hour when it should be hurled to the great hammer stroke.

Attack Begins at Daybreak.

They were masses of men who were the night before the battle hidden in the darkness of the earth, not revealed even by the white moonlight except in huddled crowds and camps.

Before 6 o'clock, Summer time, all the guns were firing steadily and all the sky was very pale and shimmering in the first twilight of day, filled with the flashes of guns and shells. I went to the right of the line, hoping to see the infantry attack to the left of Leuze wood. Here one of the motor monsters was coming across the ground, but as the sun rose higher it drew the moisture out of all these shell craters and trenches and a dense white mist blotted out the ridge. For an hour or more the French troops who join the British line here, came across country. The British soldiers were moving forward on the left silently, with the mist about them. Overhead shells went rushing by. It was the usual bombardment, not so heavy as others I watched.

It was not until two hours after the first attack, by which time the British troops were in Flers, that the artillery Generals unmasked a number of new batteries, and there was an infernal pandemonium of noise, with every kind of gun and trench mortar flinging explosives over the lines which were now the German first line of defense.

Airmen Have a Great Day.

The machine gunfire rapped out in fierce spasms and the German archies were throwing up shells which burst all about the planes of the British airmen, who came like a flock of birds over the battlefields, flying low above the mists. They did wonderful things yesterday, those British air pilots, risking their lives audaciously in single combats with hostile airmen in encounters against great odds, in bombing enemy headquarters, railway stations, kite balloons, and troops, and registering of observing all day long for the artillery.

They were out to destroy the Germans' last means of observations, and they began the success of the battle by gaining absolute mastery of the air. Thirteen German aeroplanes, since reported by General Haig to be fifteen, were brought down and their flying men dared not come across the British lines to risk more losses.

It is impossible at this stage to give a detailed narrative of the great battle along the whole front of attack. It is still in progress and there are many troops engaged. It is only possible to give a general outline of the action and a few glimpses of separate advventures.

On the British side there was nothing of the killing character within their reach and knowledge which they did not use, and they turned the Germans' worst weapons against themselves.

Every material of war made by the home workers in British factories by months of toil was called in. Men went in with a resolve to break through the German third line without counting the cost, to smash down any opposition they might meet, and to go forward and far until they could get the Germans on the run.

A body of Scots went out to the battle lines to the tune of "Stop Your Tickling, Jock," but there was grim meaning in the music. It is no love song. The English soldiers had been practicing bayonet exercise harder than usual, and, with a personal interest beyond the discipline the men fought yesterday fiercely and ruthlessly. They want to get onto the heels of the Germans, and there were moments yesterday when they saw many pairs of heels.

Hard Fighting at Courcelette.

The area of the British attack yesterday extended on the left from the ground north of Pozières to the line recently won to the north of Ginchy on the right, and its purpose was to break through the third German line below Courcelette, Martinpuich, and Les Boeufs, a distance of about six miles.

On the left, in front of Courcelette, there was hard and unexpected fighting. As it is now known, the Germans had prepared for an attack, and had massed troops in considerable force in the front and reserve lines. They sent out advanced patrols and covering parties while the British were coming over, and immediately there was a fierce encounter. The Germans came over in a rush. Many fell before the British rifle fire, but others managed to jump into portions of a trench and bombed their way up. Several of the machine guns were turned on them, and there were not many left alive.

But before the fight ended a new one began, for the British jumping-off time had come, and the assaulting troops rose as one man, taking no notice of what had happened, and swept across their own trenches, and the Germans, who were in them, and went straight across country toward Courcelette.

They came up immediately against difficult ground and fierce machine gun fire. Southeast of Courcelette, beyond the shell craters and bits of a broken trench, which the men had carried easily enough, sweeping the Germans down before them, stood the ruins of a sugar factory which the Germans had made into a redoubt with machine gun emplacements. It was one of those deadly places which had cost so many lives among the British in other parts of the battle ground, but they had a new engine of war to destroy the place.

Over the British trenches in the twilight of dawn one of those motor monsters lurched up and now came crawling forward to the rescue, cheered by the assaulting troops, who called out words of encouragement to it and laughed so that some men were laughing even when the bullets caught them in their throat. "Crème de Menthe" was the name of this particular creature, and it waddled forward right over the old German trenches, went forward very steadily towards the sugar factory. There was a silence from the Germans there, then suddenly their machine gun fire burst out in nervous spasms and splashed against the side of "Crème de Menthe," but the tank did not mind. The bullets fell from its sides harmlessly.

Walked Through Sugar Factory.

It advanced upon a broken wall, leaned up against it heavily until it fell with a crash of bricks, and then rose on to the bricks and passed over them and walked straight into the midst of the factory ruins. From its sides came flashes of fire and a host of bullets, and then it trampled around over the machine gun emplacement, "having a grand time," as one of the men said with enthusiasm. It crushed the machine guns under its heavy ribs and killed the machine gun teams with its deadly fire. The infantry followed in and took the place after this good help, and then advanced again around the flanks of the monster.

In spite of the tank, which did such grand work, the assault on Courcelette was hard and costly. Again and again the men came under machine gun fire and rifle fire, for the Germans had dug new trenches called "fabeckgraben" and "zollerngraben," which had not been wiped out by the artillery. They fought with great courage and desperation. Seventy men who advanced the first on part of these lines were swept down, seventy others who went forward to fill their places fell also, but their comrades were not disheartened, and at last carried the position in a great wave of assault.

Then they went on to the village. It was like all these villages in German hands, tunneled with a nest of dugouts and strongholds hard to take. The British troops entered it from the eastern side, fought yard by yard, stubbornly resolved to have it. A tank came along and plowed about, searching for German machine guns, thrusting over bits of wall, nosing here and there and sitting on heaps of ruin while it fired down the streets. By 6:30 last evening the village was taken. The British took 400 prisoners, and when they were brought down to Pozières last night they passed old "Crème de Menthe," who was going home. They held up their hands, crying "Gott in Himmel," and asked how they could fight against such monstrous things. The taking of Courcelette was a great achievement, skilfully planned and carried out by splendid men and one monster.

Attack Upon Martinpuich.

On the right of these troops there was a great assault upon Martinpuich and High Wood. Here also in High Wood the Germans had been ready for attack, and, being forestalled in that, they made a strong counterattack, which for a time had some success, driving the British back to the southern edge of the wood. The British troops had been heavily shelled beforehand, and they found the Germans in much stronger force than they had expected in that wood of bitter memory, but the British fought very gamely, some among them utterly without experience of the Somme kind of fighting, and they wilted a little before its ferocity of fire.

But the older men, veterans of a year's service or more, cheered them up, kept them steady, and led them. They counterattacked and regained their old line, and then, to their great joy, saw the tanks advancing through High Wood and on each side of it.

"It was like a fairy tale," said a Cockney boy. "I can't help laughing every time I think of it." He laughed then, although he had a broken arm and was covered in blood.

"They broke down trees as if they were matchsticks and went over the barricades like elephants. The Boches were thoroughly scared.

"They came running out of their shell-holes and trenches shouting like mad. Some of them attacked the tanks and tried to bomb them, but it wasn't a bit of good. Oh, crikey! it was a rare treat to see the biggest joke that ever was. They just stamped down the German dugouts as one might a wasps' nest."

Little Shelter for Attackers.

On the left of High Wood was a very fine body of troops who had no trenches to lie in, but they just lay out in shell craters under the constant fire of the whizz bangs, that is to say the field guns, firing at short range, which was extremely hard to endure.

"It was cruel," said one of these men, "but we went forward all right when the time came over the bodies of our comrades, who were lying in pools of blood, and afterward the Germans had to pay."

They were co-operating with some troops on their left who went straight for Martinpuich. These men went across No Man's Land for nearly 1,000 yards in six minutes' racing. They made short work of the Germans, who tried to snipe them from shell craters, and they only came to a check on the outskirts of Martinpuich, where they were received with a blast of machine gun fire.

"Hungry" Monsters Brought Up.

It was then the turn of the tanks. Before dawn two of them had come up out of the darkness and lumbered over the British front line trenches, looking toward the Germans as though hungry for breakfast. Afterward they came across No Man's Land like enormous toads with pains in their stomachs and nosed at Martinpuich before testing the strength of its broken barns and bricks. The men cheered them wildly, waving their helmets and dancing around them. One company needed cheering up for they had lost two of their officers the night before in a patrol adventure, and it was the Sergeants who led them over, but now, when they saw the ichthyosauri, they shouted with the others and laughed loudly.

Twenty minutes afterward the first waves were inside the first trenches at Martinpuich and in advance of them waddled a monster. The men were held up for some time by the machine guns but the monsters went on alone and had astounding adventures. They went straight through the shells of broken barns and houses, straddled on top of German dugouts and fired enfilading shots down the German trenches. From one dugout came a German Colonel with a white, frightened face, who held his hands very high in front of the tank shouting "Kamerad, Kamerad."

"Well, come inside then, said a voice in the body of the beast and a human hand came forth from a hole opening suddenly, and grabbing the German officer.

For the rest of the day the tank led that unfortunate man about on the strangest journey the world has ever seen.

Another tank was confronted with 100 Germans, who shouted "Mercy! Mercy!" and at the head of this procession led them back as prisoners to the British lines. Yet another tank went off to the right of Martinpuich and was so fresh and high-spirited that it went far into German lines as if on the way to Berlin.

Martinpuich in British Hands.

The men were not so fortunate as the monsters, not being proof against machine gun bullets and shell fire. The Germans concentrated a very heavy fire upon them and many fell. It was late in the evening before the whole of Martinpuich was taken after fierce fighting, and it was the crowning triumph of a successful day.

The troops on the left side of the line did well. They took forty German officers and 1,430 of other ranks. Against them was the Second Bavarian Corps, whom many of the British met before at Kemmel and the Hohenzollern redoubt, and Ypres, and were glad to pay off the old scores against them.

On the right of the troops at Martinpuich the attack was swinging up to Flers, across a wide stretch of difficult and perilous ground, strongly defended. The Germans were flinging over storms of shrapnel and high explosives, and many British fell, but the wounded shouted on the others if they were not too badly hit, and the others went forward grimly and steadily. These soldiers were superb in courage and stoic endurance, and pressed forward steadily in the broken waves.

The first news of success came through from an airman's wireless, which said:

"A tank is walking up the High street of Flers with the British Army cheering behind."

It was the actual fact. One of the motor monsters was there enjoying itself thoroughly and keeping down the heads of the Germans. It hung out a big piece of paper, on which were the words, "Great Hun Defeat, Special." An aeroplane flew low over the monster-machine, gunning the scared Germans, who fled before this monstrous apparition.

Later in the day it seemed to have been in need of rest before coming home, and two humans got out of its inside and walked back to the British lines, but by that time Flers and many prisoners were in the hands of the British, and the troops had gone beyond to further fields.

On the extreme right of the line of attack the fighting was hardest and fiercest of all, and is still very confused and uncertain to the north of Ginchy and in the direction of Gueudecourt. In this direction the Germans fought from the direction of Morval and Combles, and the shell fire was frightful in its violence. Nevertheless, the first rush forward was magnificent on the part of the troops. The Germans resisted stoutly along their first line. They kept up a severe rifle fire and machine-gun fire until the British were right on them, and then they fought bayonet to bayonet. Large numbers of them were killed, and the British swept through to the second line of trenches and took that.

Troops Go as Far as Gueudecourt.

A third wave passed through them to the third German trench, but before they reached this goal the German soldiers came out with their hands up and surrendered. The British went on and on. They went too far, these soldiers in their eagerness. One of the Colonels stood up on a hillock, blowing a hunting horn to fetch them back, but they did not hear and went on still further, unprotected by the troops on their right. The officers waved on their men with revolvers and many fell leading their companies. It was one of the greatest charges in history, but it drove out too far into the "blue" without sufficient co-operation with the troops, held up lower down by strong points and machine guns. What the situation is there tonight I do not yet know except that these men are fighting on the outskirts of Gueudecourt.

It was the hardest blow today that had been struck at Germany's heart and pride by British troops.

INVENTORS OF THE "TANKS."

Col. Swinton, Former "Eyewitness," and Major Stern Get Credit.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 18.—Credit for the new traveling land forts, which have been used during the last few days on the British front, belongs to two men, Lieut. Col. E. D. Swinton of the Intelligence Department of the General Staff, and Major Stern. Lieut. Col. Swinton will be remembered as one of the officer "eyewitnesses" who wrote accounts of the early days around Ypres for British newspapers. Major Stern is a business man who has been for some time in the employ of the Government. The Daily Mail describes the new monsters as follows:

"These long, low, dust-colored tortoises have no resemblance to motor cars. They are, in fact, steel land ships of immense power and wonderful capacity. In practice they can climb walls, push through dense woods, cross trenches and manoeuvre in and out of craters. One of the most remarkable facts about them is the secrecy with which the making of their thousands of parts was veiled in the midland town of their birth. The army likes them, but it is not placing too much reliance on what is for the present only an experiment."

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ITALIANS PENETRATE STRONG CARSO LINES

Capture Positions on the Plateau Which Austrians Had Been Fortifying for Weeks.

STORM TOWN OF SAN GRADO

Cadorna's Troops Make Brilliant Attack in Thunderstorm—Many Prisoners Taken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 17, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—A Hungarian officer, captured on the Carso plateau during the first week of August, warned his captors that the new line on which the Austrians had fallen back would never be taken if the Austrian command had a fortnight's time in which to strengthen its positions.

The Austrian command has now had almost six weeks in which to make the most of those natural advantages. It kept men digging and drilling day and night, it sent up large reserves notwithstanding the drain and peril thus brought about to the other fronts, yet it has not succeeded in maintaing its hold. The Italians have broken that new line and occupied its strongest positions; they have almost mastered its entire length, and have put their feet firmly on those first hills called by the name of Trieste, and as they advance they have already sent back thousands of prisoners.

Of the old Carso and of Monfalcone, which symbolized the maximum of Italy's heroism and sacrifice during fifteen months, two hills only, 144 and 7, remained to the Austrians at the end of the August operations. The extreme southern positions of the new Austrian front are still maintained by them. The advance of Thursday and Friday was toward Velike, Kribach, Locui, and Novovos, which, together with Hill 144, formed the main bulwark of resistance of the ne wline. In each instance the flags of advancing Italian infantry have been firmly planted on the goal, and the successive counterattacks have been unable to dislodge them.

The bombardment of the entire line began at 6 A. M. Thursday and continued with extreme violence until 3 in the afternoon, with two short interruptions in order to permit patrols to examine the damage done to the Austrian works. During this bombardment great results were obtained from the new Italian large calibre trench mortar, which works awful havoc in the Austrian trenches and literally effaces their entanglements.

Toward the hour set for the attack a violent thunderstorm broke into torrents of rain. Through this the infantry advanced from Nad Logem, and by one magnificent onslaught carried the first and second line. It was there that the shoals of prisoners were made. The second assault carried the Italian lines two and a half miles and the height and village of San Grado were surrounded.

From Oppachiasella to the south the resistance was much stronger, and the fight around Novo Vas and the twin hills 208 was terrible and bloody. The trenches were full of Austrian dead, and the night was spent in celaring them. During the night another terrific storm broke, and floods of water covered the dead and living alike. There was no sleep for the chilled and fatigued men. On Friday afternoon, after another eight hours' strenuous pounding of the Austrian positions, the troops swung up the hill of San Grado and annexed that comely white village to the Kingdom of Italy.

We who were watching knew it had become Italian when we saw the pink and white Austrians' shrapnel bursting over it. The news was confirmed by the arrival of hundreds of panting, exhausted men, the Austrian prisoners taken at San Grado. They had been running for two miles under the pitiless fire of their own pursuing guns. The men taken in this sector were Hungarians and Rumanians and I never saw men so glad to be prisoners. Perhaps half of them were lads and as usual their boots were the best part of their equipment. There were several Germans in the lot and I have been told recently that many Serbs have been captured on this front.

Italian Losses Heavy, Says Vienna.

VIENNA, Sept. 17, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Italian front:

On the Carso plateau the Italians continue their attacks day and night. Our front remains unshaken.

In the northern sector the enemy's activity slackened appreciably after he failed in seven attacks. The battle was most stubborn between Lokvicza and the Carso height.

Southeast of Doberdo height the enemy continuously brought fresh troops, and by so doing penetrated our lines at places. The fighting at close quarters turned in our favor, the Ninety-sixth Infantry Regiment, especially, distinguished itself. The Italian losses were extremely high, owing to the large number of troops engaged by them in such a small fighting area, and in the fighting around the Carso height more than seven regiments suffered sanguinary losses.

On the front north of Wippach, as far as Krn, the enemy artillery activity has appreciably increased. In the Flitsch sector the enemy, after intense artillery preparation, attacked Orsio, Ravelnik, and Rombon. In the Passau Alps seven attempts made by the Italians to climb Col Torondo were frustrated by our fire.

Naval events.—In the night of Sept. 16-17 one of our naval aerial squadrons dropped heavy bombs with success on the railway station at Mestre. All the machines returned unharmed.

ROME, Sept. 17.—The Italians are pressing their offensive in the Isonzo district with Trieste as their objective. The War Office today reports that further intrenchments on a wide front have been stormed and captured by Italian infantry, who took some 800 additional prisoners. The official statement says:

In the fighting which occurred on Friday in the Sugana Valley between the Coalba and Maora Valleys severe losses were inflicted on the enemy. After being driven back on the right bank of the Brenta the enemy bombarded our positions, with some violence, on the left bank, east of Maso, and launched three successive attacks which were all beaten off.

In the Monte Cauriol and the Fiemme Valley areas our Alpine troops extended and consolidated the position captured on Friday. During these operations thirty-two additional prisoners, three machine guns, two trench mortars and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition were captured.

In the upper Degano Valley, at Tagliamento, the artillery was very active. The enemy fired more than 2,000 rounds in the neighborhood of Volala Pass alone, without any result.

On the Isonzo the artillery was especially lively in the Plezzo area, where our infantry made several raids on enemy positions on Rombef, Javorcek, and Monte Nero.

On the Carso, after repulsing several night counterattacks our troops continued yesterday to press their attacks on powerful enemy lines. After an extremely violent artillery duel our infantry stormed and captured further intrenchments on a wide front, taking about 800 prisoners, including twenty officers.

Last night an enemy aeroplane squadron dropped twelve bombs on Mestre. No one was killed and the damage was slight. During an aerial engagement in the Gaporetto basin an enemy aeroplane was brought down. One of the aviators was killed and the others were captured.

Lieut. J. B. Hoyle Is Killed.

Lieutenant John Baldwin Hoyle, a grandson of the late Charles F. Blake of this city, and a great grandson of the late General John A. Dix, Postmaster of New York in 1859 and Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan, was killed in action in France on July 1, in his twenty-fourth year. He was the third son of E. Lascelles Hoyle and Mrs Margaret Hoyle, of Holme Hall, Bakewell, Derbyshire, and was attached to the South Lancashire Regiment.

GERMANS TO BUILD BIG CARGO FLEET

Albert Ballin Heads 1,000,000-Mark Company to Provide Commerce Carriers After the War.

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (via London.)—Hamburg is emulating the example set by England and America, German shipping men having formed a 1,000,000-mark shipbuilding company which will immediately begin the construction of a fleet of 8,000-ton steamers for Germany's freight-carrying trade after the war. The Hamburg-American Line is behind the new project, and Albert Ballin, Director General of that line, will be Chairman of the Directorate.

The plan is to abandon temporarily the custom of building huge special ships and concentrate on the construction of ten-knot boats—several at a time—which can be turned out faster and cheaper than steamers each requiring particular specifications. The ships' parts will be standardized and will be made either at Hamburg or elsewhere in Germany.

DANISH STEAMER IS SUNK.

Crew Saved When the J. N. Madvig Goes to Bottom.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Copenhagen today announces that the Danish steamer J. N. Madvig, of 1,764 tons gross, has been sunk. The crew was saved.

I. TANENBAUM SON & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1860
INDUSTRIAL BANKERS

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AN AUTUMN TREAT
—a bottle of
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With Luncheon, Dinner or Supper
TO-DAY
At all Good Places and Dealers

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NATURAL
The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

Cairo, Egypt, is famous for just two things—being the gateway to the Pyramids and the home of the Egyptian cigarette.

That's why Cairo is still on the map.

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Schinasi Brothers make Naturals—the Original Egyptian Cigarette.

That's why Naturals are not only still on the map, but—the foremost 15c Cigarettes.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

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Gratification.

Perhaps you have a player piano which will not respond to your emotions. It may be an effort to play and it may lack the necessary mechanism essential to good playing. And then, some day, you may see and play on a

Behning PLAYER PIANO

then you will regret that you did not know of it before you decided on the one you now have.

Gratify your longing for a perfect player piano—see and play a Behning now. Priced are moderate and plan of payment convenient. Your old piano taken in exchange. Write or call for catalogue.

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THE ANNALIST, published every Monday, is an independent, high-class newspaper of finance, commerce and economics. Full of stock market information. Lists of unquoted securities offered by reputable firms. Ten cents—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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They are more than utensils—they are one of the refinements of Dining!

We have the design you want—at the price you want to pay

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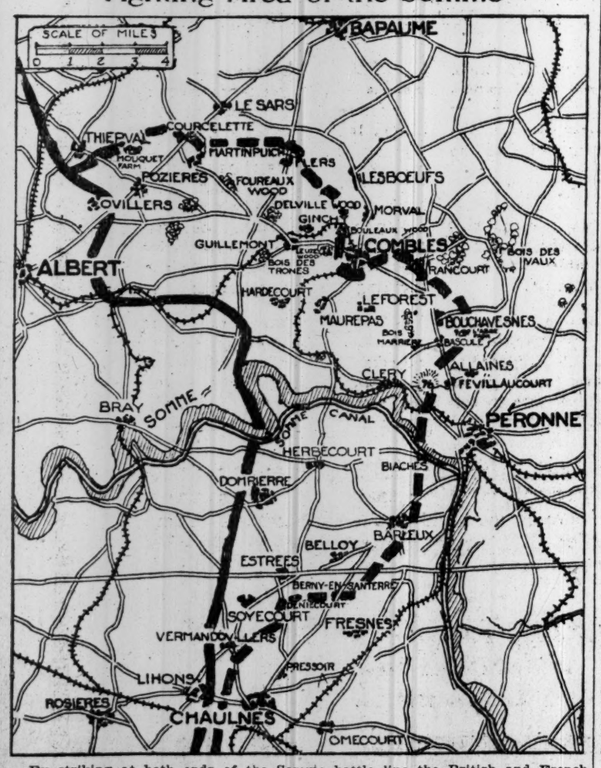
Fighting Area of the Somme



By striking at both ends of the Somme battle line the British and French made new important gains yesterday. The British captured Mouquet farm, a heavily fortified position east of Thiepval. In that same region they took what was known as the Danube trench on a front of a mile. South of the Somme the French captured all of the villages of Vermandovillers and Berny, with about 700 prisoners. The French also gained possession of several strongly fortified positions between these villages.

RUSSIANS RESUME DRIVE ON HALICZ

Force the Germans Back, Capturing 3,174 of Them and Also 537 Turks.

GREAT BATTLE IN VOLHYNIA

Berlin Reports Attack by Muscovites Along 13 Miles on Vladimir-Volynski Front.

SAYS THEY WERE REPELLED

Fierce Fighting Also Renewed Along Upper Sereth and Zlota Lipa Rivers—Snow in Carpathians.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17. — Russian troops have resumed their closing-in movement on the Galician town of Halicz, southeast of Lemberg on the Dniester.

The War Office announced today that the Teutons had been dislodged from positions south of Brzezany, on the Zlota-Lipa, northeast of Halicz, and that the Russians were attacking along the Podvyscke-Halicz railway line, where more than 3,000 Germans were taken prisoner and twenty machine guns captured.

The text of the statement follows:

In the region south of Brzezany, on the right bank of the Zlota-Lipa, stubborn fighting is taking place. Our troops, having dislodged the enemy, captured part of his positions and took prisoner 14 officers and 537 Turkish men.

In the region of the River Anraiuvka and the railway line from Podvyscke to Halicz, fighting continues. The enemy here has already suffered great losses in killed and wounded and left in our hands about 3,174 prisoners. The prisoners are exclusively Germans and include thirty-four officers. We also captured twenty machine guns and two trench guns.

Our gallant Crimean cavalry squadrons attacked two enemy batteries and having sabred the attendant gunners threw three guns into the ditch and captured four limbers. The latter, however, they did not succeed in carrying away, as an approaching German battalion opened a fierce machine gun and rifle fire on our cavalry.

In the wooded Carpathians snow fell in some places and water has frozen.

Germans Admit Reverse Near Halicz.

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (via London.)—Heavy offensive operations by the Russians have been in progress along large sections of the front in Russia and Galicia, the War Office announced today, the Teutonic forces holding their ground all along the line except in the sector where troops of Archduke Charles Francis, resisting the Russian advance toward Halicz, were forced back for a short distance.

The Russians suffered extremely heavy losses in their attacks, particularly in assaults delivered along a front of nearly thirteen miles in the vicinity of Zaturze, west of Vladimir-Volynski, which failed completely. Attacks between the Sereth and the Stripa, north of Zborow, also broke down, and a Russian attempt to advance north of Stanislau was frustrated. Storming attacks against Teutonic positions in the Carpathians were fruitless.

The text of the statement follows:

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Along the whole front, south of Pinsk, an increase in Russian firing activity is apparent.

West of Lutsk the enemy made attacks during the morning, afternoon, and evening along a twenty-kilometer line from Zaturze, on the Turia, to Pastomyty, on troops under the chief command of General Terstchansky and under General von der Marwitz, with strong forces which came forward in numerous waves. Both guard corps were among these forces. The thrust completely failed, with the most severe losses. Reports state that at certain places the losses were fearful.

On the front of General von Boehm-Ermolli, between the Sereth and the Stripa, north of Zborow, most vigorous attacks on the German lines under General von Eben broke down.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Both on and east of the Marajowka the enemy brought up a strong force to the attack, and made several vain attempts upon our lines. Finally he pressed back the front a short distance.

North of Stanislau a Russian partial attack was repulsed after a brief hand-to-hand fight.

In the Carpathians the enemy vainly threw storming columns against our positions on both sides of Ludova. Here, and on the frontier heights west of Schipoth and southwest of Dorna Watra, he was most sanguinarily repulsed.

Vienna Says All Foe's Attacks Failed.

VIENNA, Sept. 17, (via London.)—An official statement issued from General Headquarters today reads:

On the eastern front yesterday the enemy made extraordinary efforts to shake the allied line. They everywhere ended in our favor.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis. —Attacks were made for the most part by superior forces in the triangular portion of territory southwest of Dorna Watra, between Kapul and Czernahora, northwest of the Jablonica, north of Stanislau, on Narajowska, and southeast of Brzezany. These attacks were everywhere repulsed and resulted in complete failure for the Russians, with the exception of a small, unimportant success near Lipnicadolna, which was local.

The same thing took place with regard to enemy attacks on the allied forces between Zborow and the upper Sereth under General von Eben and General von Boehm-Ermolli. Thanks to the successful co-operation of infantry and artillery, the enemy was everywhere repulsed.

The Russians thought to carry out a master stroke from Lutsk against the army under General Terstanszky. With this object in view they threw into the fight with other troops the newly reinforced Guard Divisions, which came on in numerous waves against the sector commanded by General von der Marwitz, between Postomyty and Zaturze. In the majority of cases the enemy columns broke down at the entanglements, but in some places they succeeded in penetrating our positions. They were repulsed in counterattacks.

The field was strewn with Russian killed and severely wounded. The small number of prisoners taken testifies to the stubborn nature of the fighting. Our losses were relatively small.

TURKS ATTACK IN CAUCASUS

Russians Report Foe Repelled With Great Losses.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.—Concerning operations on the Caucasus front the War Office issued the following today:

During Saturday night the Turks launched an attack against our advance guards on the Kara-burna front in the direction of Essell, but were repelled with great losses.

Turkish attacks on our positions southwest of Kighi and west of Rayat were unsuccessful.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

I have mentioned in previous summaries the similarity in the strategy of the French and that which marked the great Russian successes in the east, that is, the shifting attack. A brief summary of the fighting of the last three days in the battle of the Somme will illustrate the point. First the French struck toward the east, aiming at Combles, and after two days' severe fighting recorded a gain which will soon prove to be of great advantage in the operations against Combles and Péronne to come. Then the British took up the work, and in order that the French might be supported in their future efforts and so obtain the maximum result, drove forward north of Combles, as well as in an independent action, making the largest gain yet reported in a single day's fighting north of the river.

These two actions, with the subsequent heavy counterattacks which invariably follow, had the effect of drawing to some extent troops from the nearest available place. This could not be from the north, as the British are so strong and their lines so heavily manned that it is doubtful if the Germans would dare weaken their lines in front of them. The most logical place, then, would be from the line south of the Somme.

In order to take advantage of this the French attack suddenly shifted from the northern sector, where there has been so much recent activity, to that south of the river between Berny and Vermandovillers. This is the section of the last French attack in the south, which began the construction of a loop around Chaulnes and resulted in the cutting of the railroad south of the city. As has been the case in practically all attacks since the first of September, the French succeeded in removing two obstacles which have been giving them trouble for some time—the villages of Berny and Vermandovillers.

This fighting is accomplishing two results. It is in the first place extending the area of fighting, and thereby increasing the length of front over which the Germans are forced to keep an unusually heavy force of men. It pushes the French line further south parallel to the Somme, and in so doing forces the Germans to change front. Before the battle of the Somme began the German lines in this section extended due north and south. Now, for a considerable stretch of territory, they are facing south. While field defenses are somewhat flexible as far as direction goes, no such decided shift as this can occur without impairing their original strength.

Again, the latest French gain is to some extent reproducing for the Germans the situation which exists near Péronne on the Somme between the bend of the Somme and the Cologne River. The German line from Chaulnes to Berny is now under fire from three sides. Just south of Berny is Hill 91, the highest point in the district between the river, the French lines, and a line drawn east from Ablaincourt. The French do not mention this hill in their report of the last operation, but some of the houses of Berny are situated on its crest, and as they took all of Berny, this hill is also probably in their possession. Between Berny and Chaulnes, and passing through Ablaincourt, there is a highway which passes along the western slope of Hill 91. It is west of this highway that the German lines are threatened.

Just as in the operations north of the Somme Combles and Péronne are the two main objects, so in the fighting south of the river Chaulnes is, for the time being, the principal object of attack. Operations can then be analyzed with respect to their bearing on these three towns. In the southern part of the battle area the French seem only to be preparing the way for the creation of the usual pocket for Chaulnes to fall into. The time for an attack against Chaulnes is not yet ripe, but the French lines are gradually closing in on the city. Except for its possible effect on the Noyons salient, the territory south of the Somme does not offer the same prospects for successful operations as the country to the north of the river. That part of the Somme which runs north and south will be the main line of German resistance, as in all probability it will be impossible for the French to take this line by frontal attack. It can, however, be flanked out by an attack from the east bank once the French have been able to take Péronne. When the French start to close in on Péronne from the north we may expect some very interesting developments.

More detailed reports of the British attack of Friday give fairly full data of the extent of their success. It was undoubtedly the most successful single attack that had been delivered since the battle of the Somme began. The number of prisoners was large, as were also the width and depth of the gain.

More interesting still is the reference to a new and vastly more efficient motor car. This may have a decided effect on the results obtained by the German machine gun and may prove an effective answer to its efficiency. These guns have caused the British a great amount of inconvenience and have done much to aggravate their losses. A few men with machine guns advantageously placed have held positions for a long time and have added greatly to the casualty list attending a given movement. It is upon these that the main German reliance is placed. If it proves, as is claimed, that the new machine goes far to neutralize their fire, the way of the British is made much clearer.

Another interesting point of the modern battle, which does not relate any more to the battle of the Somme than to any other, is the use of aeroplanes. Both sides place their main reliance for information on the airmen. Reconnoissance by any other means has been made almost impossible. It is readily conceivable how the tide of battle may go to that side which is able to retain supremacy of the air.

For example, preparations for an attack involve the accumulation of large artillery and other supplies and the concentration of a large number of guns. If the enemy's airmen can discover this concentration the meaning is obvious, and all the advantage that goes with surprise and initiative is lost. Again, after the fighting actually begins there is much work to be done in locating the positions of hostile batteries, particularly of the larger guns. This also involves keeping the enemy's airmen on the ground.

This feature was especially noticeable in the last British attack. The British had taken the last bit of high ground in their front, so that they held all the important observation posts. The Germans, in order to locate the British batteries, had to make up for this deficiency in their information service by depending upon the airmen. The result was that the British manoeuvre was marked by more aeroplane actions than any previous battle. Some idea of the extent these machines were used can be obtained from the British statement that they lost eight machines. This is one of the most interesting developments of the war, and will probably cause a revolution in the service of securing information.

RUMANIA'S KING AMAZED COUNCIL

In Announcing Decision for War He Said He Had First Conquered Himself.

ARMY CURSED BY CARP

Pro-German Leaders Furious at Monarch's Action — Airship Shot Down in Bucharest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's Bucharest correspondent, describing the meeting of the Crown Council held before Rumania's entry into the war, writes:

"The council was held in the Cotrocheni Palace, some distance outside the town, the private residence of the King and Queen, not at the old place in the centre of the city, the hour of the meeting being changed repeatedly.

"The King by his manly and stirring words won more for himself than perhaps he had done since he came, a German and a Hohenzollern, to this country.

"'Gentlemen,' he said to those assembled, who included the leaders of the Opposition parties and former Ministers of note, 'I have not called you here to ask your opinion, but to tell you my decision on a matter of import. I have decided on instant mobilization of the army on the side of the Allies and an immediate attack on Austria-Hungary. The moment has come to liberate our brothers in Transylvania from the Hungarian yoke.'

"He concluded by saying: 'Remember, I have first had to win a preliminary victory, a victory over myself. May Rumania's victory over her enemies be as lasting and complete.'

"To the old Conservative party this declaration came like a spell. They had believed they had been called to hear Premier Bratiano asked to resign the helm of State to M. Majoresco, the former Prime Minister. M. Marghiloman ventured, among other objections to an advance into Hungary, to suggest to them that they might be opposed to troops under von Hindenburg.

"'A Hohenzollern never feared a Hindenburg,' was King Ferdinand's reply.

"M. Carp, virtual head of the Conservative party, allowed his feelings to carry him so far as to break into a tirade.

"'Though I have two sons in the army,' he said. 'I hope it may be beaten as an army never was before, and may its remnants fly over your Majesty's head, (using a Rumanian expression.) My paper shall appear no longer.'

"With this terrific threat he left the scene.

"With each and every one of those assembled the King shook hands. Only to M. Marghiloman, the rabid pro-German and leading member of the Conservative Party, did he put out both his hands with the palms upward and half closed, an old Rumanian sign of condolence, but sufficiently significant in the circumstances, as the Conservatives, or a part of them, always have been either for strict neutrality or action on the side of Germany, for either of which the reward was held out at Berlin of Bessarabia being taken from Russia and returned to them."

The correspondent, describing the first air raid on Bucharest, makes the announcement that the German airship was destroyed. He says:

"Though orders were for all to retire to the cellars, everybody crowded the streets to see the fun. A Parsifal and an aeroplane, coming from the direction of the Danube, had been signaled and their route to the capital heralded by the sound of anti-aeroplane and machine guns. On they came, but only to be caught up very quickly by the searchlights. Shells flashed round the airship. She hesitated, turned and, pausing, once more moved off riverwards, many who watched declaring her nose dipped.

"Now, this is true, though for certain reasons the Government is silent on the matter. The Parsifal, which had been seen by a large number of people, is lying a mangled, shapeless mass outside Bucharest, with a cordon of troops around it. It is of aluminium. Of the fate of its crew accounts differ. Some state that all were killed and horribly mutilated, others say only three were dead and the rest, injured, are in the hospital. They are Germans in German uniform and the craft came from Sofia."

AFTER DANUBE CROSSING.

Russians Think Carnavoda May Be Objective of Dobrudja Offensive.

By LUDOVIC NAUDEAU.

The Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KIEV, Russia, Sept. 15.—Whatever may be the further developments of events in Dobrudja, the Allies follow imperturbably their wide strategic plans. The Russians continue energetically onward to Halicz and in the main passages through the wooded Carpathians, where the Germano-Turco-Austrian Army resists with great energy. The Turkish prisoners I have seen are of very fine physique, evidently the best material which can be recruited in Anatolia.

The Rumanians now occupy two important points on the Upper Maros—Toplitza and Gorgeny, from which they already threaten Maros Vasrhely, the industrial and intellectual centre in the country of the Szeklers. We should never lose sight of that elementary truth that the River Maros leads straight down to the Theiss, that big affluent of the Danube, which, after having crossed all Hungary, finishes very near Belgrade.

Now as far as events in Dobrudja are concerned it seems very probable the enemy is composed mainly of Bulgarian and Turkish troops, assisted by powerful German artillery and aviation services. The plan of the Germano-Bulgarians is not yet quite clear. It remains very doubtful whether they ever contemplated the forcing or crossing of the Danube, a formidable operation, rife with difficulties and risks and one for which they can hardly have sufficient numbers.

One may admit their idea was rather to penetrate as far as possible into Dobrudja and reach the famous bridge of Cernavoda, which carries over the Danube the railway line from Bucharest to Constanza. Cernavoda is a point of great importance, one on which the Bulgarians even in time of peace looked with restless eyes. It remains to be seen whether they have with their allies sufficient strength to try to pursue their ambition as far as this important Danube crossing.

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HARMONY

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Harmony
A PIPE BLEND of five distinct kinds of Imported and Domestic tobacco-each kind alone having a delightful aroma and natural flavor without the slightest harshness.

The tobacco with a flavor so delicate—yet "full"—that it might be called "rich-mildness"

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored nut brown tin

RUMANIA PREPARES DOBRUDJA DEFENSE

Takes Up a Strong Line Across the Province from the Danube to the Sea.

ADVANCE IN TRANSYLVANIA

Capture Town of Fogaras, Three Villages, and Nearly 1,000 Austrian Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUMANIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 17, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Rumanian troops continue to advance in Transylvania, and are breaking the resistance the Austro-Hungarians seek to oppose. After a series of mountain engagements the Rumanians succeeded in occupying the town of Fogaras, 10 officers and 800 prisoners being taken.

On the southern front, in Dobrudja, the Russo-Rumanian forces are falling back and taking up strong positions on the line from Rasova (on the Danube, ten miles south of Cernavoda) to Tuzla, twelve miles south of Constanza, (on the Black Sea.)

Mackensen Won Three-Day Fight.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18, 3:57 A. M., (via London.)—Details of von Mackensen's victory over Russians and Rumanians in the Dobrudja are given in a copy of the Berlin Vossiche Zeitung, received here. The paper says:

"A German division moving along the Danube east of Silistria drove back a Rumanian division upon the Russians, who formed the right and centre of the line. The Germans then got on the flank of the Russians and at the same time German and Bulgarian cavalry, operating on the German right, drove a Serbian division back along the railroad. Thus Mackensen's troops formed the letter U with the Russians, Serbians and Rumanians crowded within the loop.

"The Russians held their front for some time until Mackensen concentrated his forces on them, and their resistance collapsed."

The Peater Lloyd says:

"The Battle of Dobrich, which cleared Mackensen's right flank, lasted three days and nights. The Rumanian forces came up only on the third day. The Brunt of the fighting was maintained by the Russians and the Serbians."

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (via London.)—Field Marshal von Mackensen is pressing his pursuit of the Russians and Rumanians defeated during the recent operations in the Rumanian province of Dobrudja, the War Office announced today. The Rumanian advance in Transylvania is continuing, says the statement, which reads:

In Transylvania the Rumanians are advancing against the Kokel sector on both sides of and above Szekelyud-Barhely.

Balkan front: Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The pursuit of the enemy in Dobrudja continues.

German seaplanes Saturday successfully attacked the railway works and enemy columns in Northern Dobrudja.

An enemy seaplane squadron on the sea off Tuzla was bombarded. One of the seaplanes was hit. All of our seaplanes returned safely.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 17, (via London.)—Four more villages, a stubbornly contested height, and 980 prisoners have been taken in Transylvania by the Rumanian Army, according to the official statement issued from General Headquarters today, which reads:

On the northern and northwestern fronts we continued to advance. After fighting we have occupied Homorov, Almas, Koehalam, and Fogaras, taking prisoner ten officers and 900 men, and capturing much material.

In the Strein Valley violent fighting continues. Bran Height, south of Barulmare, which has repeatedly changed hands, remains finally in our possession. We captured seventy-six prisoners.

On the southern front an artillery duel has occurred along the Danube. Our batteries sank at the mouth of the Lom River two barges loaded with munitions.

In Dobrudja there have been engagements with advanced detachments of the enemy. Hostile airmen dropped bombs on Constanza, killing two inhabitants and wounding four.

HOPE TO END DELAY IN CENSORING MAIL

British Embassy Officials and American Firms Will Attempt to Work Out New Plan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A conference between British Embassy officials and representatives of American firms which have suffered from the British mail censorship is being arranged by the Embassy, with a view to working out some plan to expedite the handling of commercial mail through the Censor's office. It is hoped a system may be agreed upon similar to that now in operation for expediting shipping papers, which are placed in special pouches and rushed through with minimum delay.

The conference will be held in New York, with Sir Richard Crawford, commercial adviser of the Embassy, as the chief representative of the British Government. While any arrangement which may be privately made is expected to be satisfactory to the State Department, officials said the negotiations with Great Britain regarding illegal mail interferences would not be affected. The British reply to the last American protest is expected here daily.

Neither the British Embassy nor the State Department has received a response to inquiries sent to London regarding the new British restrictions on American commerce with Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Embassy officials believe published versions of the new regulations have greatly exaggerated their scope.

Embassy officials said today that the recent withdrawal of the "letters of assurance" for American and other exporters to sell certain commodities to Holland and the Scandinavian countries was merely temporary, and that such letters would again be granted when surplus stocks in the neutral countries were reduced.

GREECE TO STAY NEUTRAL.

New Premier Repudiates Allegations That He Is Pro-German.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—M. Kalogeropoulos, the new Greek Premier, declares that the new Government will observe the most benevolent neutrality toward the Entente, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens today.

"He repudiates allegations that he is Germanophile," adds the dispatch, "although he confesses that he is an admirer of Germany."

Mallory Hats

at $3

Autumn, 1916.

¶ Of the many styles in Mallory derbies for Fall, the one illustrated is most in demand.

¶ Like all Mallory hats, it is modeled of the finest materials obtainable, and in style "sets the pace" among derbies of the better kind.

¶ In both soft hats and derbies our assortment of Mallory styles for Fall is sufficient to insure satisfactory selection to the hardest to please.

Get yours today!

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Sole New York Agents

Salutation!

¶ The Fall Season is here.

¶ And Saks Clothes for Men, in all the glory of their Autumn colorings and their new and novel lines, are assembled for a swift advance into Fall and Winter territory.

¶ Suits and Overcoats by the thousands, the fabrics setting new boundaries in the realm of design, the models interpreting with mirror-like fidelity the cleverest 5th Avenue astonishments in clothes.

¶ *But enough for today.*

¶ This is just a reminder that the Fall Season is Here—*and Saks Clothes are There as usual!*

Fall Suits.....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

IRVING NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK

Statement of Condition of the

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK

At the Close of Business Sept. 12th, 1916

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash in vault	$11,982,903.07	Capital	$4,000,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	5,616,849.37	Surplus	3,000,000.00
Due from Correspondents (Net)	3,176,393.59	Undivided Profits	1,133,722.15
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,710,372.33	Circulating Notes	640,000.00
Checks and other cash items	127,148.36	Travelers' Letters of Credit	139,471.39
Loans and Discounts	64,169,945.64	Acceptances based on Imports and Exports: Own	2,652,031.72
Bonds, Securities, etc	8,193,860.52	Foreign Correspondents	910,827.56
Overdrafts Secured and Unsecured	1,376.60	Deposits	89,797,417.21
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	640,000.00		
Due from U. S. Treasurer	262,000.00		
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	830,035.01		
Customers' Liability account of "Acceptances"	2,562,585.54		
Total	$102,273,470.03	Total	$102,273,470.03

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SERBS FORCE WAY ACROSS BRODA RIVER

Continue Their Advance Against Bulgarians on Both Sides of Lake Ostrovo.

CAPTURE OF FLORINA NEAR

French and Russian Forces Reach the City's Outskirts — Allied Fleet Shelling Kavala.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The most desperate efforts of the Bulgarians to hold the River Broda, northwest of Lake Ostrovo and just south of the frontier, against the Serbians have proved futile. The Serbians continue to throw troops across, and they have defeated their foes in engagements near Kajmackalan. French and Russian troops operating on the left of the Serbians have arrived in front of Florina, close to the border, south of Monastir.

These successes are announced in the statement issued today by the French War office, which says:

On the Struma front British reconnoitring parties fought several successful engagements on the left bank of the river and made some prisoners.

From the Beles Mountains to the Vardar there has been further lively cannonading by both sides.

East of the Cerna Serbian troops have reached the immediate outskirts of Vetrenik and Kajmackalan after a series of obstinate engagements which all ended to their advantage.

West of Lake Ostrovo the Serbians continued to cross the River Brod. Their artillery opened a violent fire against the Bulgarian army intrenched on the right bank of the Brod.

Successful raids by British patrols in the region of the Struma northeast of Saloniki are reported in today's War Office statement. It reads:

On the Struma front our patrols successfully raided enemy lines at Neohori and north of the Seres road last night.

The Italian forces have occupied Pallocrestro, five miles from Argyrocastro, in Albania and forty miles southeast of Avlona, near the Greek frontier, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company dated Saturday.

Attacks Repelled, Berlin Asserts.

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Macedonian Front—There have been no events of special importance. Isolated enemy attacks on the Moglena front and northwest of Tahinos Lake were repelled.

Kavala is being bombarded from the sea.

SOFIA, Sept. 16, (via London, Sept. 17.)—The occupation of the Nidje Ridge on the Serbian frontier north of Lake Ostrovo by Entente troops is announced in today's official War Office statement, which reports also the repulse of hostile forces in the Moglena region. It says:

After bitter fighting in the region of Lake Ostrovo the enemy occupied Nidje Planina. On the Moglena Plain we repulsed with great loss to the enemy hostile attacks at Bahovo Hill and on Kovil Height.

We occupied the town of Kavala on Sept. 12. In accordance with the agreement between the supreme army command and the commander of the Fourth Greek Army Corps that the Greek troops should be transported to Germany, their transportation was begun on the 15th. Yesterday an enemy fleet shelled the port of Kavala and the outlying districts of the town, where the barracks, in the western part, were set on fire. There was no loss of life.

The Depositors of the Bankers Trust Company

The depositors who have in the aggregate more than $200,000,000 on deposit at the Bankers Trust Company may be classified as follows:

I. **Individuals,** both men and women, who keep their personal and business accounts at this Company because they believe in the soundness of the institution and like the quality of its service.

II. **Estates** whose executors, trustees, or administrators have selected this Company because of its financial strength and the valuable services of its personal trust department.

III. **Corporations** whose managers have felt the need of having affiliations with a banking institution prepared to handle even the largest transactions, and to render efficient service in corporate trust and agency matters.

IV. **Banks, bankers and trust companies** whose well-informed officers appreciate this Company's unsurpassed ability to serve as a bank for banks.

V. **Governments,** state and municipal, whose requirements being legally prescribed, have officially designated this Company as depository because of its strength, service and conservative management in conformity with the strict banking laws of the State of New York.

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The balances maintained by these depositors range all the way from $1000 to several million dollars. All depositors receive the same cordial courtesy and attentive service which characterize this Company's relations with its clients. You are invited to talk to our officers in regard to your banking needs.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

16 Wall Street, New York

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GUN REJECTED BY US WINS FOR BRITISH

Continued from Page 1.

his direction the Lewis gun has not functioned as well as either the Benet-Mercier or the Vickers gun. There are many army officers of the widest experience who decline to accept these tests as final.

"The real test," said one of them to a TIMES reporter, "is being made daily on the battle fields in France and Belgium. What do our backyard tests amount to in the face of that evidence over there? We hold that Washington is making a bad mistake, and it should be remedied before it is too late."

History of the Gun.

Here is in brief, the history of the Lewis gun and the tests which it has undergone here:

It is the invention of Colonel Isaac Newton Lewis, U. S. A., now retired. After years of experimentation he succeeded about 1910 in completing his first rough model of the gun, and at once offered it to the United States Government as a gift. The Government declined to accept the gift.

The offer was repeated in 1911, when Colonel Lewis, then a Major in the Coast Artillery, had made some slight improvements in the gun, Major Lewis then assuring General Wood, then Chief of the General Staff, that in the event of the Government adopting the gun he "would not expect to receive any profit for his interest in the invention." Colonel Lewis is a graduate of West Point. His attitude then was that as a West Pointer and an officer whatever he was able to accomplish in a military way belonged to the Government, and in offering his gun to the War Department he was merely doing his duty, while showing in a practical way his appreciation of the technical education the Government had given him.

For two years Colonel Lewis tried to give the United States the Lewis gun. Finally he became disheartened and asked to be retired from active service. This was after an army career extending over a period of more than thirty-six years. He was retired and went to England. In November, 1913, the Lewis gun had a field test at Bisley in the presence of the highest ranking officers of the British Ordnance Department, the chief official present being Major Gen. Sir Stanley Brenton von Donop, Master General of Ordnance of the British Army.

Snapped Up by British.

The British promptly accepted the gun and pronounced it the greatest machine gun yet invented. Today more machine guns of the Lewis type are turned out every week in England than of all the types the Ordnance Department of the United States Army has supplied to our service in the whole fourteen years that General Crozier has been at the head of that bureau. Six years ago the United States could have had the gun for nothing. Now, if it finally adopts the gun, it will have to pay a royalty on every gun obtained.

In April of this year, after the gun had been in operation on the British front in France ever since the great war started and had won golden opinions there, while the Benet-Mercier weapon in general use in the United States Army had fallen in for general criticism, largely as a result of the Villa raid in Columbus, General Crozier held a machine gun test preliminary to officially recognizing a type of such weapon as most suitable to the needs of the army. The guns tested were the Benet-Mercier, the Vickers, and the Lewis. General Crozier afterward stated that these tests the Benet-Mercier and the Vickers were shown to be the best weapon, and the Lewis gun "performed badly." The other two guns were accepted as satisfactory, and the Lewis was rejected.

Wood and Others Are For It.

Following the rejection of the Lewis gun by the Crozier board, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, as commanding officer of the Eastern Department of the army, who is one of the Lewis gun's strongest advocates, and does not indorse the findings of the board appointed by General Crozier, appointed another board to test the Lewis gun in competition with the service Benet-Mercier. This board, of which Major Halsted Dorey, then Captain, was President, met at Plattsburg this Summer and subjected the two types of gun to a series of tests as thorough and rigid as any ever imposed in any similar tests in the history of the army. The Benet-Mercier guns were in charge of an officer who is admittedly an expert in the handling of that weapon, while the firing of the Lewis guns was directed by a representative of the company now manufacturing the Lewis guns in the United States.

The Dorey Board reported back to General Wood that in the matter of mobility the two guns were about equal, but that "the superiority of the Lewis gun in every other particular was clearly demonstrated."

Of this more later. At the present moment the machine gun situation, in the United States Army, may be summed up as follows: The Ordnance Department refuses to admit the peculiar advantages which other ordnance experts accord the Lewis gun and persists in maintaining that it is inferior to the French Benet-Mercie, and the English Vickers. On the other hand the board appointed by General Wood maintains that in every respect but one the Lewis gun is superior to the Benet-Mercier, and that it is the equal of that gun in the exception referred to.

Range Finder Also Rejected.

To revert for a moment to the year 1910, when Colonel Lewis, as a Major of coast artillery, offered first to give his machine gun to the Government, Colonel Lewis was then a man of limited means. He was well known as the inventor of a famous artillery range-finder, now in general use in the coast artillery arms of this and other armies. This invention, it may be added, was also offered free to the Government, but the gift was not accepted. Today the Government pays a royalty on every Lewis range-finder purchased.

At his home in Montclair, a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES found Colonel Lewis yesterday. Colonel Lewis frankly stated that for many years, particularly the last six years, during which the Lewis machine gun has been developed to its present perfection, he has never been the recipient of much encouragement from his own Government, especially from the Ordnance Bureau of the army, of which General Crozier is the directing head.

"Why didn't the Government accept your gun when you offered it free to the Ordnance Bureau?" Colonel Lewis was asked.

"That's a question I am unable to answer, for I don't know. The only thing that I do know is that I tried to give it to them, and that they refused to take it," was Colonel Lewis's answer.

A List of Rejections.

Colonel Lewis was then asked for details of his long extended efforts to get the Ordnance Department to recognize his machine gun and to permit its merits or demerits to be decided in a competitive field test with other guns. In reply he produced a copy of a letter written to Congressman Robert F. Hopwood, on July 27 last. Mr. Hopwood represents in Congress the Pennsylvania district in which Colonel Lewis was born. The letter was written by Robert M. Calfee of Cleveland, attorney for the Automatic Arms Company, organized to develop Colonel Lewis's inventions after the Government had refused to undertake that development, in response to a request for information about the Lewis gun and Colonel Lewis's efforts to give it to the Government. The letter said:

Col. Lewis has, I believe, a more than usual appreciation of what he owes to the Government for having given him a technical education at West Point, and has made a constant attempt to show this appreciation. He has, as you probably know, been rather a prolific inventor, both of military and commercial devices, but very early in his career, he adopted a definite policy in regard to inventions submitted for governmental use. Let me quote from several letters which may readily be found in the archives of the War Department:

In May, 1896, we find him writing to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications in regard to a dial telegraph:

"In the event of such use, it becomes the property of the War Department absolutely, and without condition so far as every military use is concerned, *and the same is true, and only is this, but of every instrument or device that I may at any time submit to you.*"

The underscoring [italic] is mine. In August, same year, he writes to Major Phipps, who was then a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, relative to a service quadrant:

"The design is submitted without thought of personal claim of right to remuneration if adopted, and I hereby expressly waive all claims of every nature to right in said device. It is the property of the Government absolutely."

On October 6, 1900, he addresses the Secretary of War relative to design of a field gun:

"It being definitely understood that I give absolutely to the War Department all rights in the improvements or principles of construction employed."

Having written the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, its ordnance representative, and the Secretary of War, we next find him writing to the Military Secretary, dated November 10, 1906, relative to his redesigned and improved range finder:

"I desire to have officially recorded the fact that I have no pecuniary interest whatever, direct or indirect, present or future, in the manufacture or sale of these instruments for or to any department of our Government."

January 11, 1907, he again writes the Military Secretary relative to an automobile torpedo:

"It is understood on my part * * * I shall have no pecuniary interest in the matter, present or future."

Colonel Lewis is not a lawyer, but it would seem that he had made a fairly complete effort as a layman to make it clear that he was presenting his inventions for the free use of his own Government. Furthermore, while his personal records of correspondence are quite complete, I fail to find among them any acknowledgments of his frequent offers to convey valuable rights in inventions to the Government. This lapse may have been due to oversight or to a lack of appreciation of the value of the gifts offered. I do not know. I think that it is now clear what Colonel Lewis's constant attitude has been.

Rejections of Machine Gun.

Proceeding to take up Colonel Lewis's offers of this gun to the Government the letter says:

On June 28, 1911, Col. Lewis went to Washington and took up with General Wood, who was then Chief of Staff and President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the question as to how the gun should be submitted to the United States Government. At this interview Col. Lewis stated to Gen. Wood that, so far as his interest was concerned, he did not desire, if the gun were adopted by the Government, to receive any profit for his interest in the invention.

It was arranged that Gen. Wood should witness a firing test of the gun upon his return from Panama, in July. At the interview, it was further arranged that upon the completion of a second model gun Gen. Wood would arrange for the Board of Ordnance and Fortification to take charge, independently of the Ordnance Department, of all inspections and tests of the gun; the competitive firing and tests to take place at the School of Musketry in Monterey, California, before a special board of Cavalry and Infantry officers for field and mobile army use, and before the Artillery board at Fort Monroe for land defense use.

The Automatic Arms Company then had built four guns under the direction of Col. Lewis. These guns were finished about April, 1912. On May 2d, 1912, in accordance with the understanding had by the Automatic Arms Company through Col. Lewis as to the kind of a test that would be given the gun, in case it was built by them and submitted to the United States Government, the gun was formally presented to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

The Automatic Arms Company was unwilling to submit the gun to the Ordnance Department for a test, and was also unwilling to have it submitted to a board which would be controlled by Gen. Crozier or those immediately under him. Some of the reasons why they were unwilling to do this are set forth in a letter, dated July 1, 1912, from the Automatic Arms Company, to Gen. Wood, President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, copy of which is hereto attached.

Attacks Ordnance Department.

The inclosure referred to is a direct attack upon the fairness and good faith of the Ordnance Department of the army as it has been managed under General Crozier. In part it says:

You have asked us for our reasons why we are unwilling to have our machine gun tested at Springfield Armory. In reply we submit the following letter, but very much prefer that it should not become a part of the record in this case, as it is a test of a gun which we are seeking to obtain and we do not want to criticise either Government officials or methods.

We believe that the business relations which have existed for many years between the Colts' Patent Firearms Company and the Ordnance Department of the United States have resulted in giving to that company a practical monopoly, insofar as concerns the commercial manufacture and supply, in this country, of such small arms as rifles, pistols, and revolvers.

Our belief is based upon facts, of record, upon natural inferences drawn from the official records, and upon statements made to one of our associates by one of the officials now in the control of the Colt Company. We believe that an impartial investigation of all the facts connected with the competitive tests of the Savage automatic pistol and the Colt automatic pistol by the Ordnance Department, which was recently decided in favor of the Colt Company, will show that the successful competitor has benefited by the sympathy and support afforded it by officers of the Ordnance Department high in rank, whose official duties are such as to place them in a position where their partisanship can influence the official decisions of the Ordnance Department when deciding upon competitive and other tests conducted exclusively under the control of that department at the Springfield Armory.

As a concrete illustration of the point we make, we beg to invite your attention to the court record in the recent case, Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company and John M. Browning, complainants-appellants vs. New York Sporting Goods Company, defendant-appellee, decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, extract from which record are herewith inclosed. That case was defended by the Savage Arms Company as the defendant of record was only an agent selling its pistols. In addition to the extracts the brief of the attorney for the Colts in that case particularly directs the attention of the court to the testimony of Lieut. Col. Peirce, and urged the court to give special weight to Col. Peirce's testimony because of his high rank in the Ordnance Department and his familiarity with both weapons.

Only one inference can be drawn from the appearance in that case of an officer of the Ordnance Department; that is, he was called by the Colt Company to testify as their expert under the conditions upon which patent experts testify, at a time when the main question as to the adoption of the Colt or the Savage pistol was before the Ordnance Department.

We think this suit shows on its face that an effort was made by the Colt Company to obtain an undue advantage, by invoking the services of an assistant in the office of the Chief of Ordnance to aid it in winning a case against its sole competitor in the country, and thus established a monopoly in supplying the United States Government with pistols.

Almost immediately after the favorable report was made on the Colt pistol, we are informed that a large and profitable contract was awarded that company.

We expect to have patent litigation with the Colt Company, as we understand it is as a licensee of Benet & Mercie for the manufacture of a machine gun which we are informed infringes patents owned by them and upon which we claim the Patent Office has already decided in our favor against Benet & Mercie.

You can therefore appreciate the unwillingness of the financial interest controlling our company to comply with the restrictions imposed upon it by the action of the board, which requires the gun to be tested under the Ordnance Department at Springfield Armory.

In view of our belief, however unfounded or on whatever bases, that conditions exist which might render it difficult for us to secure an impartial test at Springfield Armory, we have asked that the Board of Ordnance and Fortification reconsider its refusal to give our gun a field test under such conditions as will permit its fitness as a service type to be determined by a board composed of officers other than those of the Ordnance Department.

In conclusion, we repeat that we prefer the foregoing statements be not incorporated in the record, but if in your judgment it is desirable to have our reasons presented to the Board, you may do so.

Wood Suggested a Compromise.

After the refusal of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification to arrange for a field or service test of the gun, or to allow the gun to be tested anywhere except at Springfield under a board which the Automatic Arms Company, either rightly or wrongly, believed would be dominated and controlled by General Crozier, and those appointed by him, the letter to Congressman Hopwood continues, nothing further was done until the Winter of 1912, when General Wood communicated with the Secretary of the Automatic Arms Company and requested the Secretary to call upon him when he was next in Washington.

On February 17, 1913, the Secretary called to see Gen. Wood in Washington, and at Gen. Wood's suggestion, the writer went to see Col. Birnie, who was then the Acting Chief of Ordnance.

The Automatic Arms Company was still unwilling to permit the gun to be tested at Springfield Armory by a board which would be controlled by Gen. Crozier or those under him. It was, therefore, arranged between Gen. Wood and the Secretary of the Automatic Arms Company that a compromise arrangement be suggested to Col. Birnie, under which the gun might be tested. Under this arrangement one gun was to be submitted to the board which the Automatic Arms Company thought would be controlled and dominated by Gen. Crozier and would be tested at Springfield; another gun was to be submitted to a board composed of officers of the service who would be called upon to use the machine guns in the field and in time of war. The guns were to be tested simultaneously; that is, one at Springfield, and the other at such other place as the board composed of line officers might determine was best suited for the purpose of conducting the tests.

At an interview between the Secretary of the Automatic Arms Company and Col. Birnie, held at Col. Birnie's office on February 17, 1913, the above arrangement was agreed upon. On February 18, Col. Birnie wired the Secretary of the Automatic Arms Company asking that action on the verbal arrangement be held up, stating that further consultation would be required.

A Defective Gun Tested.

Colonel Birnie, the letter shows, later withdrew his consent to this arrangement and Colonel Lewis went abroad. The letter continues:

In March, 1913, a tactical mistake was made, and over the protest of Col. Lewis, as well as against the better judgment of those who held the largest intereats in the Automatic Arms Company an arrangement was entered into by which the Lewis gun should be tested at Springfield Armory by a board of officers from the several arms in the service engaged in the manufacture and use of machine guns. It was particularly provided in the arrangement, agreed upon before action was taken by the Automatic Arms Company in resubmitting the gun, that a test should be made of the gun to determine the availability of the gun for war purposes from airships and the suitability of the gun for attacking airships from the ground. So far as I know such a test has never been made in this country except with the Lewis gun.

It was further agreed that, at the conclusion of the tests at Springfield, a field test should be had of the Lewis gun. The date for the tests was first fixed by the Ordnance Department for May, but this was later changed to September, so as to permit the Vickers-Maxim Company to build or finish building a new gun to be entered in the tests.

When the tests were held at Springfield, the representative of the Automatic Arms Company requested the board to include in the program of tests a provision as provided in the order that the gun should be tested to determine its availability for use for war purposes from airships, and suitability of the gun and mounts for attacking airships from the ground, but the request was refused.

At the conclusion of the tests at Springfield, when it was apparent that the tempering of certain parts of the Lewis gun had not been satisfactorily done in England (the gun being the first of the models produced by the Birmingham Small Arms Company, Birmingham, England) the Secretary of the Automatic Arms Company requested Gen. Crozier, who was then the Chief of Ordnance, to permit another Lewis gun to be entered. This might be filled out in the field tests which had been proposed by the board to take place at some later period. This request was refused.

The Vickers gun and the Springfield Benet-Mercier were tested in the field at a later time (during 1914 to be exact) by the board of officers, and the report of this board, as you know, recommended the adoption of the Vickers as against the Springfield Benet.

A request upon the part of the Automatic Arms Company that a Lewis gun be tried out before the new members of the board was refused by Major Penfield, who was acting as recorder and head of the board.

No More Ordnance Board Tests.

The letter tells of later demonstrations of the gun by United States army officers, but of no further official tests. It continues:

At no time from 1911 until the writer ceased his efforts to get the United States Government to adopt the Lewis gun was the Chief of Ordnance ever willing that the gun should have a field test or be sent for a trial by any except a board which was to convene at Springfield Armory. The order under which the tests were finally carried out at Springfield, in September and October, 1913, particularly ordered that Major G. Penfield of the Ordnance Department should be the recorder of the board, though it is usual for the junior member of a military board to act in that capacity. There were various changes in the board before the final report was made, and some of the members of the board who reported upon the type of gun to be adopted were not present during the tests made of the Lewis gun.

"Apparently, a determined effort was made upon the part of Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, to prevent any test of the Lewis gun except at Springfield, and to absolutely prevent any tests of the gun in connection with aeroplane work.

Plattsburg Test Indorsed the Gun.

From the above it will be seen that Col. Lewis did not go abroad until it was apparent that no tests could be secured of his gun except under a board which we believed would be dominated by and controlled by Gen. Crozier.

It is also apparent that long before the gun became so well known throughout the world by reason of its use in the European war, it had actually been tested and found satisfactory by a branch of our own service.

So far as I know, no competitive field or service test of the Lewis gun and the Benet-Mercier gun which was adopted by the Ordnance Department has ever been had except at Plattsburg, New York, in June, 1916. A report of that test is on file with the Secretary of War.

You, of course, know that the work done by the Lewis gun in the European war has won for it universal praise, and that it is now recognized by military experts of international reputation as the greatest small arm used in Europe.

General Crozier's View.

General Crozier's case against the Lewis gun is outlined by himself in a letter to Senator Tillman, printed in The Congressional Record of July 15 last. In it he says:

The Lewis gun was offered for test to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification of the War Department something over three years ago. The gun was presented by a private company which apparently controlled it and which offered for test a gun of foreign manufacture. The gun was thereafter tested by a board composed of officers of different branches of the service, in competition with some half dozen other guns, including the one with which the service was then, and is still, armed, known as the Benet-Mercier (otherwise known as the Hotchkiss) and the Vickers. In this test the Lewis gun performed badly, and was apologized for by its proponents as having been badly manufactured, which they claimed as the reason for its bad showing, asking that they be permitted to submit, later on, another gun for test, which was readily granted. It is very likely that the poor construction of the Lewis gun prevented the principle of its construction from being really tested, which principle therefore rested as neither established nor condemned by the test.

The two guns shown by the test to be the best were the Benet-Mercier and the Vickers, and to decide between these two a further and more extensive test was made, including the use of four guns of each type and an extensive field trial. The Vickers finally won out, but being an English gun, the European war has greatly delayed the acquisition of any supply, even by manufacture in this country, where the manufacture is being prepared for.

Before the second Lewis gun was presented for test the war also made it impossible to get one, as this gun had not then been produced on this side of the ocean. Since the commencement of the European war the manufacture of the Lewis gun has been taken up at an establishment in New York, and a number have been produced for the Canadian Government. In April last the War Department secured from this company two of the guns for further test, one arranged for the use of American ammunition and the other for British ammunition. The one arranged for American ammunition did not do well, which, perhaps, was not astonishing, as it had not been developed for this ammunition, which is stronger than the British ammunition. The one using British ammunition did better, but the testing board, which consisted of a cavalry officer, an infantry officer, and an officer of ordnance, stated that it was not in its present state of development equal or superior to either the Benet-Mercier gun or the Vickers gun, and added:

"The Lewis gun, on the other hand, is lighter and simpler and has a fewer number of parts than the other guns mentioned, and, in the opinion of the board, the question as to whether or not it can be developed to a satisfactory degree of reliability and dependability is an open one."

The Plattsburg Trial.

So much for the official tests. Last month, (June, 1916,) an informal test by verbal order of the Commanding General of the Eastern Department was held of the Lewis gun and the Benet-Mercier gun at Plattsburg, as a result of which the Lewis gun was declared to be superior to the Benet-Mercier gun in all respects except, portability. The reason for the opposite conclusion from that which had been reached in the two official tests must be sought in the different conditions of the Plattsburg test. At that test the guns of both classes were handled by civilian attendants of the military instruction camp, but the Benet-Mercier gun was in charge of the officer commanding the machine-gun troop of a regular regiment, and its troubles were looked after by a non-commissioned officer of that troop, while the Lewis gun was in charge of an official of the manufacturing company, and had its troubles seen to by an expert furnished by that company. There is no evidence as to the condition in which the Benet-Mercier gun entered the trial, or the degree of knowledge in regard to them of the military people who were in charge. These points need clearing up. The number of rounds fired at this test by the Lewis gun was less than 2,000. At the official test last April the number was 15,000.

In his reference to the Plattsburg tests which General Crozier terms "an informal test by verbal order," he states that "there is no evidence as to the condition in which the Benet-Mercier gun entered the trial, or the degree of knowledge in regard to them of the military people who were in charge."

The officer in charge of the Benet-Mercier guns in the Plattsburg tests was Lieutenant Philip Gordon, commander of the machine gun troop of the Second United States Cavalry, which troop, as in the case of all other machine gun troops in the army at the present time, is equipped with Benet-Mercier guns. Lieutenant Gordon, who is generally admitted to be an expert with the Benet-Mercier weapon, has as his chief assistant a non-commissioned machine gun troop officer from his regiment. At the time of the test Lieutenant Gordon stated that the Benet-Mercier guns were "in the best possible condition."

Report of Dorey Board.

The report of the Dorey Board, which made the Plattsburg test, says:

Two Benet-Mercier and two Lewis guns were used in these tests. A crew of four partially instructed men (civilian attendants, military instruction camp) was assigned to each gun, and one thoroughly instructed man (to reduce jams only) was assigned each two guns. The instructed man with the Lewis guns was furnished by the Savage Arms Company; the one with the Benet-Mercier guns was a non-commissioned officer of the machine gun troop, Second Cavalry.

The report gives in detail the result of the tests showing the Lewis gun as firing more shots per minute and excelling in mobility, and adds:

The Benet-Mercier guns were those of the Second Cavalry. Lieutenant Gordon stated they were in the best possible condition at the time of the test. The Lewis guns were new ones, built according to British specifications, using British ammunition.

It will be noted that the Benet-Mercier guns performed better at the beginning of the test, while the Lewis guns improved with use. It is believed the interruptions in the Lewis guns due to worn corners on circumferences of magazine could be prevented by making these corners less rounded.

In the opinion of the board the mobility of the two guns is practically the same. Each can be handled by one man; the size of crew depends simply upon the amount of ammunition carried.

The superiority of the Lewis gun in every other particular was clearly demonstrated, the following special advantages being noted:

1. Simplicity. This was especially important in the night work.
2. The comparative rapidity and ease with which a fresh magazine can be attached, and removed in case of jam.
3. More efficient cooling device.
4. Ease in cocking piece for first shot.
5. Comparative ease in reduction of jams.
6. Remarkably satisfactory action in mud and sand tests, and with deformed cartridges.

"Official," Says Wood.

General Wood when in New York a few days ago was asked if the test held at Plattsburg was official or unofficial.

"Official," he answered.

"Then what do you think of General Crozier's statements as made in his letter to Senator Tillman?" General Wood was asked.

"I cannot answer that question," replied the General. "Anything I may have to say in reply to those statements will be made to the Secretary of War, who will be the only person who can make such a reply public."

General Wood did not deny, however, that he had already officially communicated with the Secretary of War regarding General Crozier's letter to Senator Tillman.

Recently the Lewis gun has undergone extensive trials in the presence of army officers on the border. As a result of these tests the gun is reported to have been indorsed, within the last few weeks, by Major Gen. Johnston, Major Gen. Pershing, and several other high ranking officers now on border duty.

GUN QUESTION SPLITS ARMY.

Wood and Crozier Head Factions Contending Over the Lewis Weapon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The appropriation of $12,000,000 by Congress for the purchase of machine guns has served to increase the liveliness of the technical controversy that has been raging in the army for some months over the relative merits of the three leading types of such weapons.

These are the so-called English type, known as the Vickers gun, which has been adopted by General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, as the preferred type of machine gun for the army; the Springfield gun, otherwise known as the Benet-Mercier, which has been used in the army for seven years, and the Lewis gun, invented by Colonel Isaac N. Lewis, now a retired officer of the United States Army, and which is in general use on the British front in France and is known to have accomplished wonders there.

All of these types of guns are now in use in the army. In the past five years the army has been passing through the transition stage of abandoning one type of machine gun and adopting another, and although Congress, during the past three years, has appropriated money for the purchase of machine guns, this was not spent, pending a decision as to the type to be adopted as a result of tests. As a consequence early this year the stock of machine guns was only 1,077, exactly what it was several years ago, because Ordnance Department was not satisfied with the gun it had developed and did not care to spend more money until the best type had been determined.

Lewis Gun Favored by Wood.

In these tests an army board decided upon the Vickers guns as the preferred type. The Benet-Mercier stood second, and it was held that both these guns were better and more reliable than the Lewis gun. The board decided that the Lewis gun was simpler than the Vickers and Benet-Mercier guns, but that the question whether the Lewis gun could be developed to a satisfactory degree of reliability was "an open one."

The Lewis gun has been strongly advocated by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and is preferred by a large number of other officers. General Crozier has has been antagonistic to the Lewis gun in the form in which it was submitted, and has been advocating the Vickers gun. He also contended that the Benet-Mercier gun was better that the Lewis gun. A large number of army officers have shared his view.

In the controversy over the Lewis gun Generals Crozier and Wood have headed the two groups into which officers have been divided in this technical question over the merits of the weapon. It was said tonight that in this controversy there had been considerable muckraking and much little propaganda. There are army officers who argue that there has been too much controversy over the relative value of these guns, and one officer said tonight:

"My own opinion is that all three of these guns are good, and that the real trouble with the machine gun situation as affecting the army has been that we have not had enough of these guns."

There is some lively correspondence on the subject in the files of the War Department. General Wood in a communication to the department has this to say about the Lewis gun:

"It is easily the best machine gun I have ever seen, and it is certainly 3 to 1 in value over the Benet-Mercier. I am interested in machine guns and this is by far the best I have ever seen. The Benet-Mercier, in my opinion, is of little value, and this is the general opinion of most of those who have tried and used it. We need a good machine gun, and the Lewis gun is, in my opinion, easily the best one in use today. The Benet-Mercier gun, in my opinion, is unfitted for military service. It is intricate and unreliable."

General Crozier takes the position that no entirely satisfactory machine gun has been developed, but the Vickers was the preferred type, and was adopted a year ago as a result of competitive tests.

At the time war with Mexico was threatened last June the principal gun in the service was the Benet-Mercier, while the War Department had adopted a new model of the Vickers, which could not then be obtained. At the same time many of the Lewis guns were being turned out in this country for European belligerents. But since the President called out the militia several hundred Lewis guns have been bought and are now in use by the army and the National Guard. There are also some Vickers guns in use, and all three types are being tried.

General Crozier in his report on the test of the Lewis gun, dated May 8, 1916, referred to General Wood's advocacy of that weapon and quoted the commander of the Department of the East as condemning the Benet-Mercier gun.

"This department upon inquiry," said General Crozier's report, "was not able to obtain from the commanding General of the Eastern Department any statement of performance upon which his highly favorable opinion of the Lewis gun was based other than reports of its use by the British Royal Flying Corps, which were of a confidential nature such that he was not at liberty to go into details concerning them, and its manufacture for the Canadian Government, but the unfavorable opinion of the Benet-Mercier gun was based upon adverse reports in regard to it made by a number of officers.

"The board whose report is the subject of this memorandum tested two Lewis guns, one adapted for the use of our service ammunition and the other for the use of British ammunition. The one adapted for use of our service ammunition was soon shown to be too unreliable to justify a continuation of the test and was withdrawn. This fact, however, was not to the discredit of the system, since there had been little opportunity and little effort to develop the gun for the use of our service ammunition. The test of the gun using British ammunition was continued to the end."

He then quoted the report of the board, which concluded as follows:

"The board, therefore, finds that the results of the present tests were not such as to justify the purchase of four Lewis guns chambered for the service ammunition for further test at this time, but in view of the desirable features of the gun the board recommends that if the Savage Arms Company, undertake to develop a gun for the service ammunition, a further test be made, upon their request, after the development shall have been carried to a satisfactory stage."

The Lewis Gun, in Use on the British Front, and Its Inventor

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AMOS PINCHOT URGES SEABURY'S SUPPORT

Party Founder Says Ex-Judge and Wilson Are Real Exponents of Progressivism.

ONLY RICH IN WAR PARTY

Criticises Roosevelt and Denies That Americanism Is the Paramount Issue.

Amos Pinchot, who with his brother Gifford was one of the founders of the Progressive Party, came out yesterday with a strong indorsement of Samuel Seabury for the Progressive nomination for Governor. Mr. Pinchot also declared for President Wilson, referring to the President and Mr. Seabury as the real exponents of progressivism. He also took a slap at Colonel Roosevelt, George W. Perkins, the Steel Trust and what he called the "Old Guard group around them."

In a long letter to Mr. Seabury, Mr. Pinchot charged Colonel Roosevelt with creating a paramount issue, Americanism, to serve his own ends. He said he was not surprised to read Colonel Roosevelt's advice to the Progressives to vote against Mr. Seabury and for Governor Whitman, as he felt that the Colonel was merely running "true to form." Referring to Mr. Seabury's candidacy, he wrote:

You stand squarely for the things the Progressive Party has stood for in the past; on the whole, about as squarely as Whitman stands against them. I do not think that anybody would question this, not even the Colonel. But, for quite a good while, it has been fairly clear to most of us that Roosevelt, Perkins, and the Steel Trust, Old Guard group around them have not been interested in the things which the Progressive Party stood for. In fact, they have effectually thrown all liberalism and democracy overboard and are now playing pure, old-fashioned Republican politics. They are, therefore, not in a position to support you.

Sarcastic About Colonel.

Colonel Roosevelt steered the Progressive ship as long as the sailing was good. But when it got into rough water he promptly changed back to the Republican craft. And, incidentally, he did not take much with him.

It is true that the Colonel says that he is obliged to desert to the standpat camp only on account of the sudden appearance of a greater principle, a paramount issue, to wit, 'Americanism.' The Union League Club, Mr. Root, Mr. Taft, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Perkins, Wall Street in general and the Steel Trust in particular, are unanimously for 'Americanism.' They are 'absolutely and uncompromisingly' in favor of the United States. This is extremely reassuring; and it ought to make it clear as sunlight that every real American's high moral duty is to make his cross under the eagle.

But to some of us doubting Thomases, who are inclined to place a little less faith in the patriotism of Wall Street and the Old Guard than we do in that of the average citizen, who does not feel obliged to certify his own patriotism with such surprising vigor, the argument does not seem to be entirely closed.

Mr. Pinchot said that to his mind there was some inconsistency in "waving the American flag with one hand and exploiting the public with the other." A good many Progressives, he said, felt that the so-called Americanism was not so much a paramount issue as a paramount gangplank to get back "without loss of face into Old Guard Republicanism." Colonel Roosevelt, he said, did many a hard day's work for the public before he "asked for his time and returned to the more comfortable quarters of wealth and privilege." His letter continued:

Says Wilson Was Patriotic.

Nothing but a very skilful and patriotic handling of the situation by Mr. Wilson could have kept us out of most serious complications.

As a matter of fact, the United States, except in the eyes of a few rather aggressive Americans, and a good many foreigners who have been blinded by the fear and suffering of the war, is looked upon throughout the world as having played a very sane and honorable part. The sabre-rattling conception of national honor that Mr. Roosevelt advances, to wit, that it is creditable to seize the first opportunity to physically injure any one who has in the slightest degree injured you, has no larger following among intelligent, patriotic foreigners than it has among intelligent, patriotic Americans.

The war party in the United States is essentially a moneyed or leisure-class party. Instinctively, the privileged class edges a country toward war, for, proverbially, war makes good places to root for truffles. As far as I have seen, rich people are practically alone in wanting the United States to go around with a chip on its shoulder. Ordinary people have too little, if any, margin above what is necessary to live, and are too near to the realities of life to be anxious to make the sacrifices of war, or to indulge in international strutting.

If Mr. Roosevelt and his standpatters thought of the average American at all, they would see that he is a poor man. They would know that he is too busy supporting his wife and children, on a very small income, to realize that it is his moral (i. e., Republican) duty to leave his farm or his workshop, put on a uniform, and take part in a row that is going on 3,000 miles or so away.

Mr. Pinchot ended his letter by expressing the hope that every Progressive in the State would vote for Seabury in the primaries.

NOONDAY HUGHES MEETINGS

Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League to Consider Plans.

Noonday meetings to aid the Hughes and Fairbanks campaign are under consideration again by the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League, which conducted them during other Presidential campaigns. Colonel William Barbour, President of the league, held a conference with other members of the league on Saturday, but no decision was reached.

Those at the conference included Colonel A. K. Sloan, President of the Jewelers' Association; Abram Wakeman, Secretary of the Lower Wall Street Association and of the Business Men's League; Ramsay Pengut, Secretary of the Silk Men's Association; H. W. Dearborn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League, and William R. Corwine of the National Clothiers' Association. The league, it was explained, does not collect funds for any political campaign.

SENATE CANDIDATES ARE ALL CONFIDENT

McCombs Looks for Practically No Opposition, Calder for 75,000 Majority.

BACON'S HOPE IS UP-STATE

Gives Rival 40,000 Votes to the Bronx and Expects 100,000—Conway Relies on Independents.

Candidates for the United States Senatorial nomination at tomorrow's primaries practically ended their campaigns yesterday, and all issued statements predicting victory at the polls.

After a conference with Democratic leaders from all parts of the State, William F. McCombs declared he felt confident he would poll practically all of the enrolled Democratic vote at the party primaries. Mr. McCombs said he had had advices from up-State counties that there would be practically no opposition to him even where the cry of factionalism had been raised against him.

He said he had been assured by friends of President Wilson who were not identified with the party organization that they would support him, not only in the primaries, but in the campaign for election as well. He said he had assured all of them that he was not the candidate of any faction, and that he stood with President Wilson and on the Democratic platform on all national issues.

Since his designation by the unofficial State Convention Mr. McCombs has devoted much of his time to consultation with national leaders about the Democratic situation throughout the country, and his managers said he was as familiar with the situation as when he was Chairman of the National Committee.

The managers of the campaign for Thomas F. Conway, who is opposing Mr. McCombs, said they expected to poll a big vote up-State, especially in those counties where the Democrats have resented Tammany methods. Mr. Conway has made his campaign principally along the lines of Tammany domination in State political affairs, and his managers said that practically every independent Democrat in the State was supporting him.

On the basis of reports received from representatives of the Robert Bacon Senatorial League in every county in the State, it was predicted yesterday by Mr. Bacon's managers that he would carry the Republican primaries. Henry W. Goddard, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the league, said:

"We feel sure that Mr. Bacon will receive a great majority of the Republican primary votes in Albany, Broome, Erie, Oneida, Orange, Rensselaer, Westchester, Chautauqua, Jefferson, Livingston, Saratoga, Nassau, Suffolk, and other counties comprising at least two-thirds of the up-State sections. We have every reason to believe that Mr. Bacon will come to the Bronx with over 100,000 votes, or practically the combined strength of James W. Wadsworth and David Jayne Hill in the last Senatorial contest two years ago. We are assured that Mr. Calder will not poll more than the scant 40,000 votes up-State that he obtained above the Bronx in 1914.

"More enrolled Republicans than voted for Wadsworth in 1914 in New York City have already joined our organization and promised to vote for Mr. Bacon and get all their friends and neighbors to do so. The only conclusion possible from our reports is that Mr. Bacon will win when the ballots are counted Tuesday night."

William M. Calder, Mr. Bacon's opponent in the Republican primaries, summed up last night the campaign he has been waging throughout the State. He said he had spoken in every county and practically all of the important cities and towns, and, in addition, had personally met and talked with thousands of Republican voters.

"From this personal contact," he said, "I feel justified in claiming my nomination at the primaries on Tuesday by a large majority. My friends tell me that I will carry fifty-two of the sixty-two counties of the State, and that my majority should not be less than 75,000. Whether this estimate is too optimistic or not will be known in forty-eight hours. That it will be emphatic is without doubt.

"The only arguments that have been used against me by my opponent's managers are purely negative—that Mr. Bacon is better equipped for the position of Senator than I am, and that his candidacy would lend more aid to the national ticket. I vigorously dispute this contention. I am assured by twenty-three of the twenty-four Congressmen composing the New York Republican delegation in the House of Representatives that my name on the State ticket would aid the national ticket by many thousands of votes."

5 to 4 Odds on Wilson in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Little wagering on the Presidential election has taken place in Chicago so far, according to James O'Leary, the south side betting Commissioner, when told of betting odds in Wall Street. "The odds here are 5 to 4 that Wilson will win," he said. "I don't believe any one would be foolish enough to bet $10,000 to $5,000 that Hughes will win. It isn't a good sporting proposition."

SECOND HUGHES TRIP WILL BEGIN TODAY

Republican Candidate Will Make 100 Speeches in the East and Middle West.

CHIEF EFFORT IN INDIANA

Wife Accompanies Him on Tour of Seven States, Including New York and New Jersey.

Charles E. Hughes will start at 8 o'clock this morning on his second trip through the Middle West. The present schedule calls for about 100 speeches in seven States, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. The campaign in Indiana, one of the doubtful States which the Republican managers are exerting every effort to carry, will be one of the important features of the tour. There Mr. Hughes will make twenty-five of his 100 addresses, and plans are on foot to rally Republicans and Progressives about the Hughes banner in a big love feast.

The tour will open with an address at Peoria, Ill., on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the State convention, where Mr. Hughes will meet Republican and Progressive leaders. From that time there will be little opportunity for rest. In Indiana the itinerary provides for addresses at almost every small station along the line, as well as at centres of population such as Richmond, South Bend, and Indianapolis.

Mr. Hughes leaves on his second tour after four days at Bridgehampton, during which he has had an opportunity to go over reports carefully and draw conclusions from his recent trip to the Pacific Coast. Since his return on Wednesday he has had little or nothing to say about his plans for the future or the subject matter of his new speeches. It has been established, however, that the so-called Adamson eight-hour legislation will be one of the big issues and will be coupled up with the tariff, efficient government and other issues which Mr. Hughes has presented to the people. It is understood on excellent authority that there will be, so far as the nominee is concerned, no personal or bitter attack upon President Wilson.

Throughout this second tour the nominee will be accompanied by his wife, whose presence on the recent Western trip made a very favorable impression. The tour will end on Sept. 30, and then Mr. Hughes will return to New York for a brief rest before his third trip, which will take him probably into Nebraska, Oklahoma, and other States in that region.

On the present tour the big meetings in Illinois will be at Peoria and at the State Fair at Springfield. The Wisconsin campaign will include an address at Milwaukee and stops at several smaller towns. Most of the larger cities of Ohio will be visited. In Pennsylvania Mr. Hughes will speak at Pittsburgh, in New Jersey at the Trenton State Fair, and in New York at Buffalo, Saratoga, Elmira, Binghamton, Jamestown, Dunkirk, and other towns.

In a way Mr. Hughes has remained as much aloof since his return from the West as he did after he received the nomination at the Republican convention in June. At that time, after his series of conferences in this city, he went to his Summer home at Bridgehampton to prepare for his journey out among the people. He received few visitors then with whom he discussed the political situation except National Chairman Willcox and ex-President Taft. Since his return to Bridgehampton this time he has not conferred with any of the leaders; his only talks in person with them being during the seven or eight hours he spent in this city before going to his Summer home.

He has not even discused politics with the newspaper men at the little Long Island town and whatever his plan of campaign is for his Western tour, he has kept largely to himself. The impression has been that, in the manner of handling his topics at least, he will follow up largely the methods he pursued on his Western swing.

Mr. Hughes motored to town yesterday afternoon and went to the Hotel Astor. He talked over the itinerary with some of the headquarters workers. Charles B. Warren, National Committeeman of Michigan, and Herbert Parsons, National Committeeman of New York, called at the Astor last evening and had a brief conference with the nominee.

The campaign train will run as a "special" throughout the trip. It will be composed of a private car for Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, a compartment car and a sleeper for the newspaper men and a dining and combination club and baggage car.

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WOULD DEBATE FOR WILSON.

College Men's League Challenges Similar Hughes Organization.

The National Woodrow Wilson College Men's League, through its secretary, "Big Bill" Edwards, yesterday challenged the Hughes National College Men's League to a joint debate or debates, to be held in different parts of the city and country. In a letter to Theodore E. Burton, President of the latter league, Mr. Edwards wrote:

"Our members are filled with earnest enthusiasm in the justice of the Wilson issues. We believe this method to be the most direct and impartial way to bring the National issues home to the mass of the voters. As we understand the issues, the paramount ones in the public mind are the respective Republican and Democratic interpretations of Americanism, preparedness, social welfare legislation, the Lusitania incident, and like occurrences; the Mexican question and the eight-hour law. However, in addition to these issues, we welcome a discussion of any issue that you may suggest."

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Hats that are new in every way—lovably, graciously new. With more and more of "splendid simplicity"—the simplicity it takes genius to achieve.

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The fusing of Europe with Asia has made its impression on the creative art of the great Parisian Modistes; Coolie and Mandarin Hats, and hats like wandering roofs of pagodas; Spanish Cavalier Hats and Toreador Hats; rich colors from the Cathedral windows of rare stained glass; and lovely inspirations modernized by the greatest of artists.

All these types and many others in our models from *Georgette, Caroline Reboux, Suzanne Talbot, Odette, Lewis, Jeanne Lanvin, Marie Louise, Louison, Evelyn Varon, Marie Lancret, Lucie Hamar, Carlier, Maria Guy, Madeleine, Marie et Annie, Paulette et Berthe,* as well as the two famous creators of Modes for Matrons—*Madame Vimont and Mangin-Maurice*

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Evening and Theatre Gowns,	$28.00 to 210.00
Afternoon Dresses of silk,	21.50 to 165.00
Street Dresses of worsteds,	16.50 to 85.00
Tailor-made Suits . .	24.00 to 145.00
Practical Coats . . .	15.50 to 38.00
Dressy Coats	65.00 to 135.00

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

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RADICAL TARIFF URGED FOR BRITAIN

London Chamber of Commerce Would Abrogate All "Most-Favored-Nation" Treaties.

YOULD AFFECT AMERICA

Proposed Plan Would Put in Practice a Sliding Scale of Duties on Imports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Division of the countries of the world into economic strata separated by tariff walls and classified as allies of the British Empire, friendly neutrals, unfriendly neutrals, and enemy countries is urged by the London Chamber of Commerce in the most complete program for British post war trade comination yet to reach this country. To clear the ground for this world reconstruction, the chamber concludes in a special report, a copy of which has just been received here, that abrogation of all "most favored nation" treaties, including that with the United States, is inevitable.

Free trade, England's historic policy, would be abandoned under the Chamber's plan, and a series of graded tariffs proposed in line with the present war groupings of the nations. All imports, for instance, would be divided into classes of wholly manufactured, semi-manufactured goods, and raw materials. All parts of the British Empire would pay the minimum duties. Friendly neutrals which allow the United Kingdom the most favored treatment would pay twice as much. Other neutrals, giving preferences to other powers and including neutrals which might be swung into the Teutonic commercial system, would pay a still greater surtax, and all "enemy" countries would pay the maximum duties, running up as high as 30 per cent.

Roughly, it is estimated in the report that this change from free trade to protection would net a yearly revenue of about $375,000,000.

Every precaution is urged in the report to assuage neutral nations to prevent them making commercial alliances with enemy countries after the war.

"It must also be remembered that our allies have tariff arrangements still in force with other foreign countries, which it is assumed must be abrogated before any preferential trade arrangements can be made with the British Empire as a whole," says the report. "In addition, the United Kingdom has 'most favored nation' clauses with certain foreign countries, including the United States. These, it is assured, would have to be terminated without compensatory advantages."

British trade domination also would be furthered, under the chamber's plan, by reorganization of the consular service, anti-dumping laws, the formation of a Ministry of Commerce, and the founding of a large central credit bank.

American trade experts are expected to show keen interest in the chamber's recommendations. The proposal to abrogate America's "most favored nation" commercial treaty with England and the plan for preferential tariffs are regarded as significant of the trend of England's economic thought and plans.

WELSH STRIKE PUT OFF.

Cardiff Railroad Men Decide to Await Result of Conferences.

CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 17.—A conference of delegates representing 17,000 South Wales railway men met here today and after listening to an appeal by James Henry Thomas, Labor member of the House of Commons, and Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, passed a resolution to suspend the decision arrived at last Sunday to go on strike at midnight tonight unless their demands were granted. Their action was taken pending the negotiations in progress in London looking to settlement of the dispute between the railways and their employes over the wage question.

Mr. Thomas told the delegates in his address that they had no right to isolate themselves from the railway men in other parts of the country, and if they persisted in their decision to walk out there would be no alternative but for the trade union executives to repudiate their action.

The railway men, although they agreed to wait until next Sunday, emphatically reaffirmed that nothing less than a ten shillings advance would satisfy them.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—James Henry Thomas addressed another meeting of railway men at Newport, Monmouthshire, with the same result as at Cardiff.

A mass meeting of railway men held at Bristol today adopted a resolution repudiating the offer of three shillings advance and pledging full support to the Executive Committee in insisting upon ten shillings.

CITY WORK FOR RECREATION.

Estimate Board Committee Reports on Eight Months' Progress.

The Committee on Recreation of the Board of Estimate has completed a report of its work, which will be sent to the board members today. The report sets forth some of the things that have been accomplished during the first eight months of 1916. Among them are mentioned the federating of the city's recreation work under various departments through a central committee; the fixing of a definite standard for the amount of playground space needed in any neighborhood; the avoiding of duplication between play facilities by studying the relation of school vacation playgrounds; the preparing of a plan for the development of recreation centres for the entire city; the analyzing of budget items affecting recreation under various departments; the studying of big public improvements like the New York Central west side improvement, and the meeting of emergency recreation conditions such as those coming through the infantile paralysis outbreak.

P. R. R. ENGINEMEN FREED.

Not Sufficient Evidence to Hold Crew Blamed for Wreck.

George Groon, 514 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, motorman of the electric locomotive which on Saturday rammed the Washington Express as it was entering the Pennsylvania Railroad tube near the station, and T. A. Reed, 723 South Tenth Street, Newark, his helper, were discharged yesterday when they were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of criminal negligence. They were arrested Saturday after the Pennsylvania Railroad had held them responsible for the accident in which fourteen persons were injured.

Reed explained to the Magistrate that he was operating the locomotive taking signals from Groon. Groon said it was customary for engineers to allow their helpers to operate the locomotives in order to train them. He gave the signal to stop to Reed, who applied the brakes, but they did not stop the engine. Groon thought the suction from the express drew the shunting locomotive to it.

The Magistrate held that there was not sufficient evidence against the men to hold them.

VILLA, LOSING 250 IN BATTLE, FLEES

Continued From Page 1.

The town is now reported to be completely quiet and in no fear of further attacks.

600 Killed, Obregon Says.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17.—General Obregon, Minister of War, announced today that a thousand followers of Francisco Villa who attacked the town of Chihuahua on Friday night were routed early Saturday morning with a loss of 600 men killed and many captured. After the battle General Trevino's troops were able to take part in the regular Independence Day parade at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. General Trevino was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Aided by some of the townspeople the Villa forces attacked at 11 o'clock Friday night and took the penitentiary and the Municipal and Federal Palaces. General Trevino gathered his troops, placed his artillery, recaptured the public buildings, and completely defeated the attackers in the early morning light. The captured men will be tried by court-martial.

Later advices received here were to the effect that of 1,000 men who made the attack 600 were killed or wounded, many others were made prisoner, and the remainder put to flight. Several of the captured men have been tried by court-martial and put to death. Normal conditions prevailed at Chihuahua Sunday.

The details of the defeat of the Villa forces aroused enthusiasm here. General Obregon has sent a message of congratulation to General Trevino.

Belated Story of Attack.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Sept. 16, (delayed.)—In a heavy rain, at 3:30 o'clock, when the people were asleep, after the festivities of two nights in honor of the Mexican Independence Day, the Villa forces entered the town in two columns. One made straight for the penitentiary, where José Ypez Salazar, the amnestied rebel on trial for plotting against the Government, and other political prisoners, were released. Others rushed for the Government buildings and Federal Palace, driving out the small Carranza guard.

General Trevino, rushing his troops to vantage points, covered the Government buildings with rifles and machine guns. He then took personal command of the artillery at Santa Rosa, and by a few well-directed shots made the buildings untenable. The bandits, caught under the double fire, fled out of the city to the northwest, leaving more than 100 dead behind.

The fleeing Villa followers at Nombre de Dios ran into the forces of General Latins Ramos, whom General Trevino had placed there to cut of the retreat. Ramos continued the pursuit with heavy loss to the bandits.

Although in command of the attack, Villa did not enter the city with his troops. The streets around the Government buildings are strewn with dead men and horses, while wounded bandits continue to be brought in.

A large number of former adherents of Villa and Orozco are among the dead. Marcelo Caraveo, once a General under Orozco, was taken prisoner, which proves the complicity of other factions with Villa.

General Trevino received his wound, which is not serious, when directing the fire of the field guns. He remained with his men, however, throughout the fight. It is reported that not a single Government soldier deserted his post during the fight.

SECOND NEW YORK ORDERED HOME

Regiment Will Leave Border for Camp Whitman This Week. Manoeuvres Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Sept. 17.—The Second New York Infantry has received orders to move back to the State mobilization point at Camp Whitman, according to information given out at divisional headquarters late today. Its camp site in the Third Brigade at Pharr will be taken by the Second Tennessee Infantry, and it is expected that the New York unit will use the train equipment that brings the new regiment to the border.

The Tennessee regiment is expected to arrive about Wednesday, and the Second will leave as soon as it is able to entrain. The Troy regiment is one of the largest in the division, having about 1,800 officers and men. It is commanded by Colonel James M. Andrews, a West Point graduate and formerly a regular army officer. There was much jubilation in the regimental camp tonight when the men received the news. The Second had been one of the last regiments to arrive at the border.

Only five of the nine infantry regiments in the New York division will now remain. Three are under command of regular army officers.

The largest manoeuvre yet undertaken by the troops of the New York division will begin on Wednesday, when the First Brigade, comprising the Seventh, Twelfth, and Sixty-ninth Infantry regiments, and reinforced by a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery, will open a two-day campaign against a "red" or imaginary Villista force that passes an imaginary "green" or Mexican Government army that has been pushed out of the State of Tamaulipas.

The "blue" army of 4,500 or 5,000 men advancing toward the Rio Grande to prevent the advance of the "red" Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, in addition to the three infantry regiments in his brigade. General Lester will have a company of the Twenty-second Engineers, a company from the Signal Corps, Ambulance Company 3, Squadron A, and a battery of field artillery, perhaps the second unit from the Second Regiment, commanded by Major James B. Richardson. Company H, from the Twenty-eighth Infantry of the regular army, with the detachment of the Third Cavalry and the other troops at Hidalgo, commanded by Captain Nat. M. Green, and a squadron of the First Cavalry, will aid the troops of the "red" army.

A bulletin on the "combined arms field exercise," issued by Divisional Headquarters for the use of the commanding officers, outlines the military situation at the opening of the campaign, and the manoeuvre will proceed under the conditions given. The Rio Grande is described as the boundary line between friendly countries, the "green" on the south and the "blue" on the north. Having occupied most of the coast State of Tamaulipas, the "red" army menaces Monterey and seeks to invade the United States. Theoretically the two friendly countries combine in a campaign to stay the aggression of the "red" powers. When the campaign begins the Mexican city, Reynosa, a mile from Hidalgo, the Mexican town on the American side of the river, is held by a squadron of "green" cavalry. The only other troops the allied countries have on the Mexican side of the river are 1,500 soldiers of all arms at Monterey and Saltillo, on the Mexican National Railway, about 200 miles to the southwest. The "blue" government has a division at Edinburg, about twenty miles north of the border.

Under original plans the manoeuvre would have begun early tomorrow morning, but rains yesterday flooded the roads so much that combat wagons and artillery would not have been able to travel.

MORE NEW YORK TROOPS TO BE ORDERED HOME

Vermont Guardsmen, It Is Said, Are Also to Leave for the North.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 17.—Regiments of Vermont and New York guardsmen are expected to return home as soon as the Tennessee guard reach the border, it was announced here tonight.

This would seem to refer to some of the New York militiamen who have not yet been ordered North.

POLK TO ADVISE COMMISSION.

Expected in New London to Discuss Protests Against Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 17.—The third week of the American-Mexican joint conference at the Hotel Griswold will begin tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock with Secretary Lane presiding. It is expected that at the opening of the session a definite recommendation for the settlement of the border situation, such as to warrant the withdrawal of the column under General Pershing, will be made by the American Commissioners.

Nothing has been said by the Americans which gave an indication of what this plan would be, but it is regarded as improbable that Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, who was called here to advise the commission on military matters, would have been allowed to depart until some definite program had been outlined. This suggestion will result in postponing a consideration of the military tangle for some days. It is believed the Mexican Commissioners will be obliged to consult General Carranza about it, and possibly summon General Trevino as an adviser.

The delay over the military question will leave the way clear for the discussion of American claims against Mexico, which the American Commissioners have decided to bring up if possible. Carranza decrees which are said to have resulted in the damages to Americans or their property have been tabulated and translated, and will be available for the study of the commission. Such a study will be a natural sequence of the study of legal conditions in Mexico which was dropped last Thursday in order that the Commissioners might confer with General Bliss. It also will lead naturally to a discussion of American claims.

Counselor Polk of the State Department is expected to arrive here this week to consult with the American commission on points which may come up affecting his department. Protests have been made by the State Department from time to time against Carranza decrees. Mr. Polk may be asked to tell the Mexican commission the grounds on which the American Government based its protests.

While no proposals to lend money to Mexico have come before the commission or have been presented informally to the American delegates, confidence is felt that the necessary funds for the rehabilitation of the Republic will be forthcoming provided the Mexican Commissioners can be brought to agree to the proposals made by the Americans. Such funds as may be advanced will be lent under stipulations that they be used for defined purposes under the supervision of American experts. This is not taken as meaning a general supervision of Mexican finances by Americans.

The commission probably will adjourn about Oct. 1 to some other Atlantic resort. It is known that the Mexicans do not wish to go so far from New York that they can not run in over Saturday and Sunday. Atlantic City is now being talked of as a probable meeting place.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17.—Reiterated assurances are being printed in the local newspapers that the withdrawal from Mexico of the United States forces under General Pershing is the only subject under consideration at present by the Mexican delegates at the conference in New London, Conn. Reports that the railroad situation and a loan are being considered are strongly denied.

FEVER IN CAMP WHITMAN.

Three Positive Cases and a Possible Carrier Are Found.

Special to The New York Times.

BEEKMAN, N. Y., Sept. 17.—It was announced today that there were three positive cases of paratyphoid fever in the Third Field Hospital, and it was thought that a possible carrier had been found. The men are Privates Arthur Robinson, cook of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment; John Dibbell and James Reagan of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment. The development of these cases as positive is understood to mean prolongation of the quarantine.

Several hundred persons visited the camp today in motor cars, but all discovered after the sentries had halted them that the quarantine had not relaxed so that they could see relatives.

Three field masses were said this morning in each of the quarantined camps and this afternoon inter-company baseball games were played for a purse offered by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, Commander of the Second Brigade. Regimental parades were held early this evening. Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury was a visitor here today.

LOPEZ, NOT VILLA, IN CANON.

Bandit's Lieutenant Officially Reported Near Santa Elena.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Mexico, Sept. 17.—Martin Lopez, one of the few surviving leaders of Villa's old command, is said in the official reports received at headquarters today to be in the vicinity of Santa Elena, near Kubio, with 180 followers. Army officials say they believe that his party is searching for ammunition caches and is also after recruits.

The presence of Lopez in Santa Clara Cañon probably gave rise to the rumor recently that Villa himself was in that region.

AMERICANS BAG 16 BANDITS.

Army Truck Drivers Report Capture Near Namiquipa.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 17.—Army motor truck drivers arriving at the border today say that an American cavalry squadron operating fifteen miles south of Namiquipa surrounded and captured a band of sixteen bandits last Monday. One of the prisoners, according to the report, revealed the hiding place of arms and ammunition. Prisoners and munitions are said to have been taken to Colonia Dublan in motor trucks.

This report follows one current here a few days ago that General Pershing, on information that a small party of armed Mexicans was operating below Namiquipa, had dispatched a battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry by motor trucks to reinforce the American garrison at the point.

Although the military authorities here say they have heard nothing of the capture, the truckmen assert that the prisoners are now in the stockade of Dublan.

Carranza Issues Banking Decree.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17. — General Carranza today issued a decree providing that banks shall increase their reserves to cover all paper money already issued. If banks do not comply with the decree they must dissolve. The decree takes away the monopoly of issuing bank bills from banks. The Government is preparing to open a bank for the purpose.

YACHTSMEN PUT OUT A FIRE.

Explosion in Vice Commodore Spindler's Launch Injures a Mechanic.

Riverside Drive residents and members of the Columbia Yacht Club and the Hudson Boat Club witnessed a spectacular fire in the North River, off Ninetieth Street, yesterday when the twenty-five-foot gasoline launch, Alflorida, owned by Emil Spindler, Vice Commodore of the Hudson Boat Club, caught fire through a leaking gas tank.

Richard Wernick, a mechanic, employed by Spindler, was attempting to start the engine, when he was enveloped in a sheet of flame. Club members sent in an alarm or fire, but the twentieth century water boat of the Columbia Yacht Club hurriedly went to the rescue. Wernick was assisted from the burning boat, which was then towed to shore. Several streams were played on her, and the boat saved from destruction. The damage amounted to $800. Wernick was lightly burned.

A COMPARISON

Accepting a Contractor's promises without regard to his ability to fulfill them is just about as imprudent as cashing a check for a stranger.

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Building Construction

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There are many ways in which men in business are held slaves under the tyranny of tradition, but few are more marked than that which holds a man to the banking relations really and actually enjoyed by his grandfather, perhaps, but really and actually only tolerated by himself.

Shakespeare says that he is well paid who is well satisfied. There is a cynical turn to this phrase that should give pause to the man who, when it is proposed that he avail of modern devices for the benefit of his business, responds, "I am satisfied as I am."

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The Harriman National Bank is modern and progressive. It is always trying to do what it can for its depositors, not in any purely altruistic spirit, but rather in an egoistic spirit, fully aware that its own prosperity lies entirely in the good will it enjoys in the community.

All banks these days are cordially inviting the public to pay them a visit and discuss relations; the Harriman National Bank does the same. We suggest that the prospective customer avail himself of all invitations and then make up his mind as to what he can best do for himself. Certainly no business man would engage in a large commitment for labor or materials without comparing specifications and bids.

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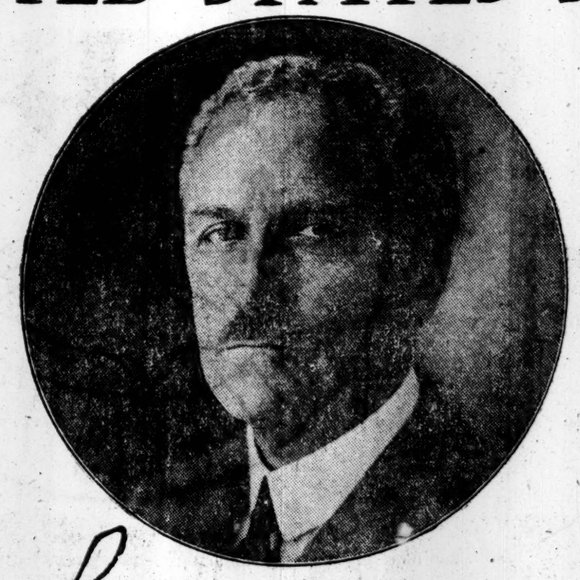
TOMORROW



Robert Bacon

TOMORROW

TO THE ENROLLED REPUBLICAN VOTERS:

The nominee of the Republican Party for United States Senator should express in public experience, conviction of mind and courage of temperament the best traditions of the Republican Party.

No voter should cast his ballot for the highest office in the gift of the people of New York for any reason except THE FITNESS of the candidate.

The nomination for United States Senator by the Republican Party should not be made through personal solicitation or favor.

We believe Robert Bacon to be unusually qualified, through spirit, experience and integrity, properly to represent the State of New York in the United States Senate.

No man who votes for him will ever regret his act. His candidacy is endorsed by the men in the Republican Party who have given it meaning, station and character; men who see the future, who comprehend the vital obligations resting upon the great office of Senator, especially in these days of new and enlarged responsibilities.

The Primary Law gives YOU the right to choose YOUR OWN NOMINEE.

The Primaries will be held *Tuesday, September 19.* It is YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE. It is your *DUTY TO VOTE.*

New York has one fit representative in the United States Senate. It should have another.

ROBERT BACON'S QUALIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED AND ENDORSED BY *OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT* OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT AND BY HUNDREDS OF OTHER LEADING REPUBLICANS, INCLUDING:

Elihu Root	Job E. Hedges	Henry L. Stimson	Charles Andrews	Harvey D. Hinman	Thomas R. Proctor	Edward W. Hatch
Joseph H. Choate	James R Sheffield	Seth Low	J. Sloat Fassett	William Barnes	A. T. Clearwater	George Eastman
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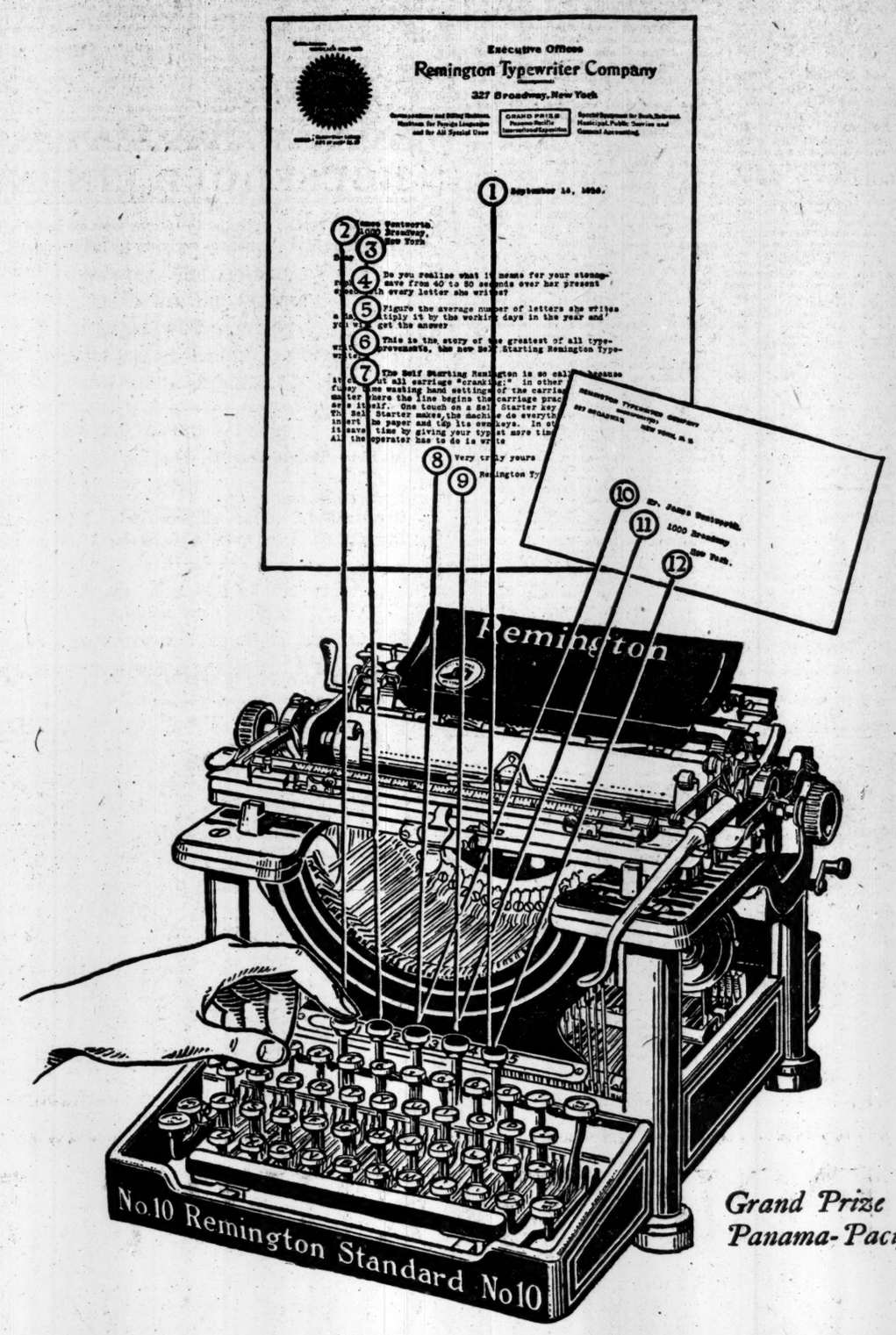

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ARREST 7 OF GANG IN BLACKMAIL TRUST

Federal Agents, After Chicago Seizures, Say the Swindlers Worked in Many Cities.

ONE MAN PAID $50,000

Collections from Fifteen Known Victims Aggregated $250,000, the Government Agents Believe.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—After weeks of investigation Agents of the Department of Justice late last night placed under arrest at an apartment house at Grand Boulevard and Forty-seventh Street four men and three women who, they believe, are the chief members of a so-called blackmail trust, which has made more than $250,000 in the last few months, operating in New York, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Chicago and other cities.

The persons under arrest are Helen Evers, wife of George Irwin, said to be director of the gang; Henry Russell, Edward Donahue, alias Doc Donahue; Mrs. Frances Allen, Mrs. Edward Donahue, Jimmy Christian, alias W. J. Cross, and George Bland.

According to Hinton G. Clabaugh, head of the local Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, the three most important prisoners are Mrs. Evers, Donahue, and Russell.

Although the warrants for the arrest of the seven prisoners charge three separate offenses against the laws of the United States, the chief charge which will be laid against them will be that of kidnapping a Government witness.

The arrest of the members of the gang has perhaps saved the money and possibly the reputations of several prominent Chicagoans. The Government agents who were assigned to the case followed Russell through Jackson Park all day Saturday. He left his apartment early in the morning with a camera under his arm. Within a short time he had met a woman, whose name Mr. Clabaugh declined to divulge, but who, he said, was well known in the north side colony. Together they sauntered through the park, with the Federal agent following. It was Russell's plan, Clabaugh says, to obtain the confidence of the woman, and then get money from her.

Federal authorities said tonight that Russell had posed as a brother of Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago and had used this alias in a plot that was frustrated by the raid.

There are approximately fifteen known victims of the gang's swindling operations, many of whom live in this city, although some make their homes in New York, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City. For the present the Department of Justice is withholding the names of all but one of the victims—a Mrs. Klipper.

Paid $50,000 to the Gang.

Most of the victims paid high for their indiscretions. One man paid $50,000 in cash. A woman paid $35,000. Another paid $10,000. The smallest amount obtained was from Mrs. Regina A. Klipper of Philadelphia, who gave $500.

It is Mrs. Klipper's testimony that is counted upon by the Government to send the gang to the Federal penitentiary. Mrs. Klipper was kidnapped from New York City and spirited to Canada several weeks ago by members of the gang just before she was to appear as a witness against one of their number who had been arrested.

The Federal District Attorney's office in Philadelphia notified Mrs. Klipper over the telephone that she would be called upon as a witness and that a Deputy United States Marshal would be sent to escort her to the Federal building.

The wire to Mrs. Klipper's home had been tapped, and before the Marshal arrived a man called, represented himself as a Deputy Marshal, and asked her to accompany him to a train. Mrs. Klipper awoke in Montreal, where she was detained under the representation that she was being held there to prevent members of the gang reaching her.

A business man of New York, whose name is withheld, was ensnared by a chorus girl who was a member of the blackmailing gang. The business man spent money freely for the girl. Finally, at her suggestion, he took a trip with her to Boston. Armed with a fictitious Federal warrant, several of the band descended upon the business man in a Boston hotel. He was told that he was under arrest for violation of the Mann act. A member of the gang volunteered to settle the matter for $50,000. The victim paid. He never had the slightest suspicion that the arrest was fictitious.

Say Judge Paid Tribute.

The Federal agents, citing another case, said that a New York Judge was induced by a woman member of the band to take a motor jaunt through Connecticut. When they returned to New York he found a party of alleged Government investigators, armed with bogus warrants. The Judge, whose name is withheld, admitted to the Federal officers in New York that he paid $28,000 in cash to the men.

William Butler, said to be one of the organization, was arrested in Philadelphia for posing as a Federal officer and attempting to get a large sum of money from Mrs. J. Bolton Winpenny, a wealthy widow.

Mrs. Winpenny charged that Butler came to her and showed her a United States warrant for the arrest of her son on a charge of violation of the Mann act. He offered to drop the charge, it is alleged, on the payment of $500. When she protested that she did not have that much money a compromise at $300 was suggested. That aroused her suspicions, and she went to the Philadelphia District Attorney.

All of the men and women under arrest here will be charged with kidnapping a Government witness. Conviction carries a penalty of not more than six years' imprisonment and a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

All the persons under arrest will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Foote on Tuesday. Inasmuch as the chief offenses charged against the prisoners were committed in Philadelphia they will be tried there. It is expected that they will be taken to that city upon the conclusion of the hearing before Commissioner Foote.

Gang's Widespread Operations.

The persons under arrest in Chicago, Special Assistant Attorney General John C. Knox said last night, were members of a gang whose operations extended all over the United States. Most of the alleged leaders of the band are among the prisoners, and Mr. Knox hailed their arrest as the beginning of the gang's breaking-up.

Mr. Knox and William H. Offley, division superintendent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have been at work for nine months trying to run down the blackmailers. The investigation took them to practically all the large cities in the United States. Everywhere they found evidence of a well-organized "blackmail trust," with different representatives in different cities.

Getting persons to make a complaint against the blackmailers was no easy task, Mr. Knox said last night. The nature of the occurrences for which the victims were threatened with exposure inclined them to accept the money loss rather than have their actions made matters of public record. Even after complaints had been received witnesses were intimidated and in some cases spirited out of the State.

Such a thing occurred, Mr. Knox said, in the case of George Irwin. Irwin, Mr. Knox said, was arrested in Chicago at the time of the Republican National Convention. Mr. Knox took steps to take the complainant West to appear against him. Three days after the arrest she disappeared.

It was this incident which led to the Chicago arrests. The woman is now ready to appear against Irwin, Mr. Knox said. He is now under indictment for attempting to defeat justice in getting her out of the State.

BANDITS KILL TWO OF POSSE

Ambush Pursuers and Escape Into Florida Swamps.

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 17.—A posse which was pursuing the four bandits who robbed the State Bank of Homestead, Fla., Friday was ambushed in the Everglades south of here today and two men were killed and two others wounded. After the encounter the bandits were trailed into a dense swamp, where it was believed late tonight they had been surrounded.

The men killed were C. Anderson and Allen Anderson.

CHARGE LUTTGEN IS INSANE.

Brother of Belmont's Partner to be Examined by Commission.

An order for the appointment of a commission in lunacy to inquire into the sanity of Frederick William Luttgen, brother of Walter Luttgen, partner of August Belmont in August Belmont & Co., has been signed by Supreme Court Justice Tierney on allegations that Mr. Luttgen has been committed to the Long Island Home by Justice Hotchkiss and is not only suffering from paranoia in an incurable form, but is blind.

The application was made by Louis Stutler, a cousin of the alleged incompetent, and was supported by an affidavit by James E. Wilkinson, a lawyer who lived in a rooming house with Luttgen at 118 West Eighty-fifth Street. Luttgen denies that he is unable to care for his property, and says he was committed to the sanitarium at the instigation of his brother. Justice Tierney named Dr. William B. Sherwood commissioner to hear the case before a Sheriff's jury in Queens County, and appointed Joseph P. Hennessy as special guardian for Luttgen.

Mr. Stutler set forth the alleged incompetent was 73 years old, and that his only property was his wearing apparel and real estate in New Jersey worth about $2,000. Mr. Wilkinson said Luttgen had become blind as the result of striking himself in the eye with the rod of a towel rack.

Mr. Wilkinson said that in April and May last Luttgen was speculating in a meagre way in Wall Street, having as his only capital an allowance of $50 a month from his brother. When he lost he complained that imaginary persons were jealous of his superior talents. He repeatedly stated that he had an infallible system for beating the stock market and that if he only had $5,000 he could make $1,000,000 in a year.

President Marks's Men on Outing.

Employes of the office of the Borough President of Manhattan had their annual outing yesterday to Bear Mountain on the steamer Mandalay. Borough President Marks, Coroner Healy, and Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks were among the city officials present. The employes of the Iron Steamboat Company were the guests yesterday of the officials on an excursion and dinner at Newburg on the steamer Grand Republic.

SEEK MILLION FOR JEWS.

Friends of Rumanians Hold Two Meetings and Plan Convention.

Steps to raise $1,000,000 for the relief of Rumanian Jews and for a campaign to obtain for them "equal rights and their emancipation from thralldom" were taken yesterday at two meetings, attended by representatives from all over the country.

Two hundred delegates, representing thirty-five organizations, met in the Synagogue Shaaral Shomoyin, 89 Rivington Street, to plan incorporation of the American League of Rumanian Jews. Dr. P. E. Zeigelstein, temporary President of the league, announced that delegates would be invited to attend a convention here in December, when plans would be made for co-operation with similar organizations.

A. L. Wolfsohn, counsel for the league, asserted that restrictive laws in Rumania have practically robbed the Jews there of citizenship. "Through a false and misguided idea that it would inure to the benefit of their country," another speaker declared, "the Rumanians have shut out the Jew from all political rights, have deprived his children of the light of day, and have, on the economic field, oppressed him to such an extent as to make it impossible for him to earn even his daily bread."

The other conference was under the auspices of the Federation of Rumanian Jews of America at the Broadway Central Hotel. Delegates representing thirty-eight organizations were present, and resolutions were passed to call a convention here.

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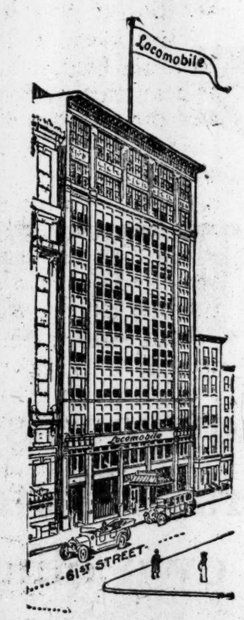

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REPLIES TO ROOSEVELT.

O'Connell Says Seabury and Wilson Are Not on Same Ballot.

Answering the latest statement of Colonel Roosevelt regarding his opposition to Samuel Seabury, John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the Progressive County Committee, said last night that the Colonel seemed willing to admit a greater degree of political sin than he had given him credit for. Mr. O'Connell said:

"Now, while he admits that Seabury is the best candidate for Governor, he is willing that the State should be turned over for another two years to the man he considers woefully unfitted. Fine consideration for the people of the State of New York, and all because he lets his hydrophobic hate of Wilson permit the Whitman conspirators to pull the wool over his eyes. He thinks so little of Whitman that nowhere has he mentioned his name.

"Surely, the Colonel cannot have fallen to the point where he actually believes that if the people vote for Seabury they are voting for Wilson also. Does he not know that they are voted on separate ballots? And does he really think that the voters are so stupid that if they vote for Seabury on the State ballot they must necessarily vote for Wilson on the entirely separate National ballot?"

STRAUS AIDS CURRAN BOOM.

Urges Moose to Support Alderman for Head of the Board.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, at the head of a committee of eleven leading Progressives, has launched a boom for Alderman Henry H. Curran, who is a candidate for the Progressive nomination for President of the Aldermen. Postal cards have been sent to the 23,000 Progressives in the city bearing this request:

We ask you to vote at the primaries for Alderman Henry H. Curran—Fusion leader of the Board—for President of the Board of Aldermen. The splendid record of his five years' work for the people of the city shows that he is the best man for the place. His name is No. 19 on the ballot.

The appeal is signed by Mr. Straus, William H. Hotchkiss, Emory R. Buckner, Stanley M. Isaacs, and Henry L. Stoddard of Manhattan; August F. Schwarzler of the Bronx, Jesse Fuller, Jr., Charles Aronstam, and Mark Reardon, Jr., of Brooklyn; John F. Stricker of Queens, and William Wirt Mills of Staten Island. Alderman Curran had the support of the Progressive Party in his campaigns for Alderman in 1913 and 1915. Mr. Straus said yesterday that he was confident that the Progressives would join the Republicans in Curran's support this year.

CLOTHES LINE CLUE IN YOUNG BURGLARY

Elberon Police Also Hear of an Auto Seen Near Estate of Banker's Widow.

THE ROBBERY LOSS $20,000

"Golden Crest" Theft Eighth of the Kind in the Shadow Lawn Vicinity This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 17.—The police and Pinkerton detectives spent today investigating the robbery at "Golden Crest," the handsome Elberon home of Mrs. Edward F. C. Young, the first house south of Shadow Lawn, on Norwood Avenue. It was the eighth second-story robbery of the Summer in the Elberon-Long Branch neighborhood, and a careful inventory proved that $20,000 worth of money and gems, largely diamonds, had disappeared.

Detectives learned this morning that an automobile was standing at the southwest corner of the grounds nearly all yesterday afternoon, and beneath the hedge near by they found a coil of "unstretchable" clothesline unlike any used by the servants at the cottage. A rod supporting the awning on the south end of the wide porch which runs half way around the cottage was bent, as if by a man climbing on it, and on the window of Mrs. Young's dressing room they found fingerprints, which proved useless for identification purposes, as the man who made them wore gloves.

The police have become convinced that there were two robbers, one of them climbed the porch while the other waited below. It has been decided also that the burglars had intimate knowledge of the life of the household.

During the eight years since the death of her husband, who was President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, and President of the Dixon Crucible Company, Mrs. Young, now nearly 80 years old, has lived alone in the big house. She has fifteen servants, nearly all of whom have been in her employ for many years.

Last night she had two women friends as dinner guests. At 9 o'clock she went upstairs to her dressing room and discovered that a small black bag, in which she kept a large part of her jewelry, had disappeared, and with it some pieces of jewelry which had been lying on the dressing table. The drawers had not been searched, nor had the articles on a table been touched. Valuable furs were undisturbed. The thief left articles which would have netted even more than what was taken. Among the missing pieces were a gold necklace set with 100 small diamonds, a watch, a rose diamond brooch, and several bar pins. There was also in the bag a purse containing several gold coins, which Mrs. Young had planned to distribute among some of the servants.

On the table was a gold watch which had belonged to Mr. Young. It has hung in that place for eight years undisturbed, and it has been Mrs. Young's habit, as a matter of sentiment, to go to the table every night, stand where her husband stood, and wind the watch. "It has never stopped," she said today, "and I have a feeling that when it does stop it will be—the end."

Because this watch was not taken, though in plain sight, the police have evolved the theory that it was deliberately left, the thieves knowing how attached to it the owner was. On this fact is partly based the supposition that the robbers knew the household habits well.

WHITMAN GETS ASSURANCES

Perkins and Hotchkiss Tell Him He Will Win Moose Nomination.

Governor Charles S. Whitman came to the city yesterday and spent a busy time conferring with political leaders. When he reached the Hotel St. Regis George W. Perkins and William H. Hotchkiss were waiting to assure him that his showing in the Progressive primaries tomorrow would be eminently satisfactory. Mr. Perkins believes that the drive made last week will bring to the Governor enough of the 40,000 Progressive votes in the State to land him well in front of Samuel Seabury, his opponent.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee, accompanied by Alvah T. Hert, Western manager of the campaign, called upon the Governor and later took luncheon with him. Another caller was Lieut. Col. Mayhew Wainwright, who has just returned from the border, where he was sent by the Governor to investigate conditions surrounding the New York troops encamped there. The report made was verbal and the Governor would only characterize it as "satisfactory." After a written report shall have been submitted the Governor may issue a detailed statement concerning it.

Asked to comment upon his chances in the primaries tomorrow, the Governor said he expected to win the Republican, the Progressive and the Independence League nominations. In only the Progressive primaries is there much question.

"Mr. Perkins and other Progressive leaders," said the Governor, "assure me that I will win in the Progressive primaries. I have been very busy of late and have not been in close touch with the situation."

The Governor will spend today in the city.

ROOSEVELT ON TAMPICO.

Indorses Henry Reuterdahl in Blaming Wilson and Daniels.

Republican National Headquarters yesterday gave out a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to Henry Reuterdahl, the marine artist and writer, complimenting him on an article which he had written and had failed to have accepted by a prominent magazine, treating of the occurrences at Tampico in April, 1914. Colonel Roosevelt says in part:

You have presented authentic proof of how the Americans in peril at Tampico were deserted by their own Government against protest of the senior American naval officer present. You have shown that the Government at Washington had full knowledge of the danger of the situation through telegrams from Admiral Mayo sent by wireless to the Navy Department on April 11, 12, and 13. You also give the telegram of Mr. Daniels of April 20, directing the Admiral to proceed to Vera Cruz.

You have shown that Admiral Mayo made an emphatic protest to the Navy Department, stating that he feared the result of the squadron's leaving would be the loss of American lives and property.

If it could be shown that Admiral Mayo acted on his own responsibility, then President Wilson and Secretary Daniels would still stand convicted of having connived at, acquiesced in, and sanctioned the wrong, by their failure to punish it. But you have proved that their participation was more active, and that Admiral Mayo merely did as his superiors, against his protest, made him do.

The letter was given out without comment by the National Committee.

$2,000 to Hebrew Home for Aged.

A check for $2,000 was presented yesterday to the Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged, at Howard and Dumont Avenues, Brooklyn. The check represents the proceeds for the year obtained by the Brownsville auxiliary of the home through its various activities. On behalf of the auxiliary, Harry W. Zwick, its retiring President, announced that arrangements had been made for a large increase in the donation from this source in the next fiscal year. These officers of the auxiliary were installed yesterday: President—Jacob Fein; Master of Ceremonies—Abram Meltzer; Vice President—Julius Gilbert; Treasurer—Saul Abraham; Secretary—Harry Edelson.

JEWS SEEK NEW PEACE PLAN

Dr. Samuel Schulman Deplores Failure of Republic.

The rejection by "democratic" Jewish organizations of the country of the peace plan for an American Jewish Congress to demand equal rights for Jews in other countries will be considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference of National Jewish Organizations at the Hotel Astor on Thursday. The conference, of which Louis Marshall is President, originated the two principle provisions of the peace plan which were defeated.

Members of the Executive Committee will decide on Thursday whether negotiations with the representatives of the "democratic" bodies are to be continued. They will also pass on a request from the Jewish Congress Organization Committee that sub-committees of the two organizations meet to discuss the results of the referendum. The Jewish Congress Organization Committee has appointed a new sub-committee to take the place of the one that accepted the first peace plan, and similar action probably will be taken by the Conference of National Jewish Organizations if it decides to attempt to agree on a new peace plan.

"It is deplorable that the peace plan was voted down," said Dr. Samuel Schulman, a member of the original sub-committee of the Conference of National Jewish Organizations, yesterday afternoon. "An agreement had been reached after much labor and thought, and had been assented to by men on both sides who understood every phase of the Jewish problem.

"I cannot tell what will be done on Thursday. The peace plan, if accepted, would have established unity among all the Jews of the country. It has been defeated by a narrow margin, and things are now where they were before we took up the work of restoring harmony. It is, as I have said, deplorable."

REVENUE FRAUDS EXPOSED.

McAdoo Says Whole Department's Cost Has Been Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Through the discovery of frauds, evasions, and errors the Internal Revenue Bureau has recovered to the Government in the last three years more than enough money to pay the entire expenses of the Internal Revenue Service, according to a statement made by the Treasury Department today in behalf of Secretary McAdoo. Credit for the recovery of this money is given by Mr. McAdoo to William H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose record of efficiency, Mr. McAdoo says, "has never been approached in the history of the Internal Revenue Bureau since its establishment in 1863."

The activities of the bureau and its field force resulted in the collection of approximately $21,000,000 in the last three years that would have been lost, according to the statement made, if the bureau had not discovered frauds, evasions, and errors. The approximate expenses of the bureau in that period were $19,800,000. Secretary McAdoo says that the cost of collecting internal revenue in the fiscal year 1916 was only 1.4 per cent., which is the lowest known.

New Head for People's Institute.

The People's Institute, through its Trustees, announced last night that Edward F. Sanderson had been elected a Director of the institute, to succeed Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration. Mr. Sanderson will be formally installed on Sunday, Nov. 12, at the first public meeting to be held in Cooper Union. He is a Congregational clergyman and was formerly pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn.

BLAMES LEADERS FOR STRIKE

Rev. Dr. Young Says Labor's Cause Will Get a Setback.

"Ambitious labor leaders of hasty temperament" endeavoring to stir up sympathy strikes in aid of dissatisfied carmen, were condemned by the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, in a sermon yesterday.

"Thoroughly sympathetic with labor, believing in the right of workingmen to organize and strike, opposed as we are to the conscienceless grasping of many corporations and other employers, we ought," said Dr. Young, "to denounce without qualification the present attempt to tie up the street cars and some 75,000 more workers in such manner as to inflict incalculable woes upon the people of this city."

Dr. Young predicted that not only would many innocent persons suffer if the threatened sympathy strikes were called, but that the bulk of organized workers themselves would derive little benefit.

"The leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes are dealing a vital blow to their own members' best interests and are alienating the public support," he said. "This industrial war is declared not really to win anything for the men themselves, but to strengthen the association as such. Labor's cause in this community will be set back for years by this plain violation of contracts, this flouting of public opinion and the rights of the many as against the discontent of the few."

CLOTHING FACTORY BURNS.

Blaze in Five-Story Brooklyn Building Causes Four Alarms.

A fire that burned out the five-story building at 151 and 153 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon caused $150,000 damage.

The blaze was discovered about 1 o'clock on the first floor of the building, occupied by the Children's Clothing Factory, Anton Katz proprietor. By the time the firemen arrived it had spread to the upper floors.

The second floor was occupied by the James Holler Printing Company, the third by the Posner Shoe Company, the fourth by the Guiser Shirt Company, and the fifth by the Sweet Orr Trousers Company.

Four alarms were sent in before there was sufficient apparatus to cope with the blaze.

There was no one in the building when the fire started, the police said.

CATHOLICS IN CONFERENCE.

700 Delegates from Charity Bodies Meet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The National Conference of Catholic Charities began its sessions at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., today. The aims of the conference include study of standards in institutional care of children, and in home finding for them. Defective and delinquent children will furnish topics for discussion in a number of meetings. The organization of courses of instruction in relief work in many cities will also engage the attention of the national conference.

Seven hundred delegates are expected from about twenty-eight States. Among those present are Thomas W. Hynes, President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Brooklyn; the Rev. Samuel Ludlow, Executive Secretary of the Catholic Guardian Society of New York; the Rev. Brother Paulian, Director of the New York Catholic Protectory; John J. Deery, President of the Catholic Home Bureau; Miss T. R. O'Donohue, Secretary of the Association of Catholic Charities; Dr. Richard J. Kevin of Brooklyn, member of the State Board of Charities; James J. Reid, President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the Bronx, and Patrick Mallon of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Brooklyn.

NEW TEMPLE DEDICATED.

B'nai Israel Congregation in Former Lutheran Church.

The new temple of the Orthodox Jewish Congregation of B'nai Israel, at Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, Williamsburg, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. Dr. Samuel Landau, Cantor of the congregation, was the principal speaker, Rabbi Phillip Kline congratulated the congregation on its new home, telling them it was the most beautiful Orthodox Jewish synagogue in Brooklyn. Jacob Berkowitz, Chairman of the Building Committee; Jacob Lovenze, President of the congregation; Rabbi Wolff Gold, Rabbi Samuel Rabinowitz, Joseph Barondess, and Register O'Loughin of Kings also spoke. The exercises were continued last night.

The building was formerly the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. The sisterhood of the congregation yesterday presented the temple with an ark.

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And as you sit and enjoy all these musical riches, you will marvel at the varied accomplishments of the Victrola and thoroughly appreciate its value as a companion and entertainer—a treasured possession in your home.

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YANKEES GET SIX RUNS IN A SINGLE INNING, YET LOSE TO THE INDIANS

YANKS ARE SOAKED IN DAY OF SHOWERS

First Rain, Then Cleveland Batsmen Do the Damage, and Donovanites Lose, 9 to 7.

SHAWKEY HAS AN OFF DAY

Gives Way to Love in Fifth and Indians Then Tally Thrice on One Prolific Sacrifice Fly.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17.—Three showers marked the final appearance of the New York Yankees on the home ball yard today. Two were rain, one just before the game was started, and another just after the first inning had been played. The third was a shower of base hits that lasted pretty well through out the contest. The Yanks got eleven bingles, but the Indians got their ten in the more fortunate spots and won by the bush league score of 9 to 7.

Seven pitchers were paraded before the 3,700 fans who risked their money on a chance that the rain would not halt festivities. Shawkey started the game for the Yankees, and Smith, a recruit from New Orleans, was in the box for Cleveland. Shawkey got away nicely for three innings, but in the fourth his pitching machinery slipped several cogs and the Indians sent five runs over. Here is how it happened:

The Yanks had started off as if they intended to clinch the game early. Magee, first man up, greeted Smith with a double. Then Hendrix placed a pop bunt just where no one could find it until he was on first base. Peck advanced both runners a base and Magee scored on Pipp's sacrifice fly. But that ended the scoring, as Baker was purposely passed and Miller was easy.

Barbare started the fourth with a single and Speaker duplicated the feat. Allison walked, filling the bases. Wamby's fly to centre was too short to become a sacrifice, but Gandil came clean with the hit that drove two runs in. Turner walked and Allison advanced on a wild pitch. Deberry hit to centre for a double that sent two more across, and he in turn was brought home by Graney's single after Smith's grounder had resulted in Turner's death.

Love Is Shawkey's Successor.

One would think that this was enough to show that it wasn't Shawkey day against the Indians, but Donovan let him stay in the fifth until he had allowed a double, a near wild pitch, and had given a base on balls that netted another run. Slim Love took up the seemingly hopeless task and retired the side. But he was bumped in the next inning, which had for a feature the most prolific sacrifice fly ever seen, three runs scoring on it.

Turner and Deberry had both singled when Love was called to take his shower. Cantwell, a recruit, was sent in just in time to have Smith advance both men on a sacrifice bunt. Graney was walked and Barbare then sent a long fly to left. On it only one man, Turner, was entitled to score, but Alexander misjudged the throw to the plate, which was short, and the ball bounded just back of the catcher, going to the screen. Deberry scored and Graney came all the way home from first before the ball could be recovered.

This was all the scoring for the Indians, as Buckley, who went into the box in the seventh, showed the best pitching of the day. Smith held the Yanks well in hand until the seventh through the timely aid of some great defensive work on the part of Tuck Turner.

Yanks Get Six Runs in a Bunch.

In the seventh the Yanks landed on Smith with all their combined feet. Four singles, three bases on balls, and two men hit, one a blow on the anatomy of Hendrix, forcing in Alexander, who had himself been scratched by the ball, netted six runs. Smith retired when five had counted and the side had batted around. Gould, who took his place, gave one base and forced in the run by hitting a man. Then he fanned Peck. When Pipp started the eighth with a single, however, Gould was replaced by Boehling, who proved invincible.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AbB	H	PoA		NEW YORK, (A.)	AbB	H	PoA	
Graney, lf	4	1	1	0	Magee, cf	4	1	2	0
Barbare, 3b	4	1	1	2	Hendrix, rf	4	1	1	0
Speaker, cf	3	2	3	0	Peck, p'gh, ss	3	1	0	1
Allison, rf	2	1	2	1	Pipp, 1b	4	1	2	8
W'b'g'r, s.s	3	0	0	1	Baker, 3b	3	0	0	0
Gandil, 1b	4	1	1	1	Miller, lf	5	0	2	0
Turner, 2b	3	1	1	2	Gedeon, 2b	4	1	1	2
Deberry, c	4	2	2	6	Alexander, c	3	1	1	5
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	Shawkey, p	2	0	0	0
Gould, p	0	0	0	0	Love, p	1	0	0	0
Boehling, p	1	0	1	0	Cantwell, p	0	0	0	0
					Buckley, p	0	0	0	0
Total	30	9	10	27	11	a Bauman	1	0	1	0	0
					b Mullen	1	0	0	0
					Total	36	7	11	24	9

a-Batted for Cantwell in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Buckley in the ninth inning.
Errors—Graney, Alexander.

Cleveland	0	0	0	5	1	3	0	0	—	9
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

Two-base hits—Speaker, Deberry, Magee. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Sacrifice flies—Wambsganss, Barbare, Pipp. Double play—Wambsganss, Turner, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New York, 13. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 7; off Gould, 1; off Shawkey, 3; off Cantwell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, 9 hits, 6 runs in six and two-thirds innings; off Gould, 1 hit, 1 run, in one-third inning; off Boehling, 1 hit, no runs in two innings; off Shawkey, 7 hits, 6 runs, in four and two-thirds innings; off Love, 2 hits, 1 run in one-third inning; off Cantwell, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Buckley, 1 hit, no runs, in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, (Alexander); by Gould, (Hendrix). Struck out—By Smith, 3; by Gould, 1; by Boehling, 2; by Shawkey, 2; by Buckley, 1. Wild pitch—Shawkey. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owen and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.
First Game.

				R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	4	6	2	0	2
Rochester	0	1	0	0	2	1
	0	2	1	0	2	1
	—	7	1	8	3	

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	1	0	0	2	2	6	3	—	15	5
Rochester	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	4	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	—	6	10	3
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	3	6	5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	82	58	.586
Providence	76	62	.551
Montreal	75	64	.540
Baltimore	74	66	.529
Toronto	73	66	.525
Richmond	64	75	.460
Rochester	60	78	.435
Newark	52	87	.374

American Association.

Minneapolis, 7; Toledo, 1.
(First game.)
Minneapolis, 6; Toledo, 2.
(Second game.)
Columbus, 4; St. Paul, 3.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 9; Columbus, 3.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 5; Kansas City, 4.
(First game.)
Louisville, 9; Kansas City, 3.
(Second game; six innings.)
Indianapolis, 7; Milwaukee, 0.
(First game.)
Indianapolis, 11; Milwaukee, 2.
(Second game.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 9; New York, 7.
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
(Ten Innings.)
St. Louis, 1; Washington, 0.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	81	54	.600
Philadelphia	79	55	.590
Boston	76	55	.580
New York	70	62	.530
Pittsburgh	64	74	.464
Chicago	62	78	.443
St. Louis	60	80	.429
Cincinnati	53	87	.379

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	83	60	.580
Boston	80	59	.576
Chicago	81	61	.570
New York	73	67	.521
St. Louis	74	69	.517
Cleveland	73	70	.510
Washington	69	69	.500
Philadelphia	30	108	.217

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

SISLER BLANKS SENATORS.

Outpitches the Great Johnson and St. Louis Wins by Single Run.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—George Sisler twirled his second game of the season today and outpitched Walter Johnson, St. Louis winning from Washington 1 to 0. The Browns won in the fifth. Marsans and Borton worked Johnson for the only two passes he gave. A passed ball by Henry advanced the runners and Hartley got a short single off Johnson, scoring Marsans. The score:

ST. LOUIS (A)	AbB	H	PoA		WASHINGTON (A)	AbB	H	PoA	
Shotton, lf	4	0	0	1	Leonard, 3b	4	0	0	3
Miller, rf	3	0	0	1	Foster, 2b	4	0	1	2
Sisler, p	4	0	0	1	Milan, cf	3	0	1	0
Pratt, s.s	4	0	1	4	Smith, rf	4	0	2	0
Marsans, cf	2	1	0	2	Shanks, lf	4	0	0	2
Borton, 1b	2	0	1	14	Judge, 1b	2	0	0	6
Austin, 3b	2	0	0	1	Wil'ms, 1b	2	0	0	3
Hailey, c	3	0	1	4	Morgan, ss	3	0	1	2
Lavan, ss	3	0	1	3	Henry, c	1	0	0	10
					aJameson	1	0	0	0
					Gharrity, c	0	0	0	1
					Johnson, p	3	0	1	0
Total	26	1	4	27	16	Total	30	0	6	24	12

a-Ran for Henry in eighth inning.
Error—Marsans.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Stolen base—Pratt. Sacrifice hit—Austin. Double play—Lavan, Pratt, and Borton. Left on bases—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 5. First base on balls—Off Johnson, 2; off Sisler, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 4 hits, no runs in eight innings; off Sisler, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Sisler, (Henry;) by Johnson, (Miller.) Struck out—By Johnson, 5; by Sisler, 6. Passed balls—Henry, Hartley. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Dineen.

TY COBB WINS FOR TIGERS.

Speed on Bases Tells in Extra-Inning Game with Athletics.

DETROIT, Sept. 17.—Although playing a very poor game in the field, Detroit managed to defeat Philadelphia, 6 to 5, today by hitting Bush at opportune times and running the bases with good judgment. The game went ten innings, Cobb scoring the winning tally. He drew a base on balls and went all the way from first to third on Veach's sacrifice. Crawford was purposely walked to bring up Heilman, a right-hand batter. The latter drove a fly to deep centre, on which Brown did not even attempt a throw.

Bush was very unsteady throughout the game. Coveleskie pulled out of several tight spots in which his poor support placed him. The score:

DETROIT (A)	AbB	H	PoA		PHILADELPHIA (A)	AbB	H	PoA	
Vitt, 3b	5	1	2	1	0	Witt, ss	5	1	1	4	2
Bush, ss	1	0	0	2	6	Gruver, 2b	4	0	0	3	1
Cobb, cf	5	2	2	1	2	Strunk, rf	5	1	2	2	0
Veach, lf	4	1	2	3	0	Schang, lf	5	1	1	3	0
Crawford, rf	3	0	1	0	1	McInnis, 1b	5	1	2	8	1
Heilman, 1b	4	0	1	7	1	Pick, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
Young, 2b	4	0	0	1	6	Brown, cf	5	1	2	1	0
Stanage, c	4	0	1	5	2	Haley, c	4	0	1	4	3
Covel'skie, p	4	0	0	0	3	J. Bush, p	5	0	0	3	8
Totals	38	4	9	20	22	Totals	43	5	10	*29	16

*Two out when winning run scored.
Errors—Witt, O. Bush, Young (2,) Stanage (2,). Witt.

Detroit	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—McInnis, Brown, Veach. Stolen bases—Pick, Vitt, Cobb, Veach. Sacrifice hits—Grover, O. Bush (2,) Veach. Sacrifice flies—Cobb, Heilman. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off J. Bush, 7; off Coveleskie, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off J. Bush, 7 hits and 5 runs in 9 2-3 innings; off Coveleskie, 10 hits and 1 run in 10 innings. Hit by pitcher—By M. Bush, (Vitt.) Struck out—By J. Bush, 2; by Coveleskie, 3. Passed ball—Haley. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and O'Loughlin.

PENNANT WON BY BUFFALO.

Bisons Top International League, With Providence Second.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17.—The International League season concluded today, with Buffalo the pennant winner by a comfortable margin. Although the Bisons clinched the flag several days ago, it was not until today's games were completed that it became known which team would be found in second place. Providence won its game against Newark, and, although Montreal took two from Rochester, the Providence team remains secure in second place by one game, with Montreal third and the other teams in the following order: Baltimore, Toronto, Richmond, Rochester, and Newark.

Robins Take Exhibition Game.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 17.—The Brooklyn Nationals, with three regular players in the lineup, defeated Bridgeport of the Eastern League in an exhibition game here today, 2 to 1. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2	10
Bridgeport	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6

Batteries—Mails and M. Wheat; House and Flaherty.

HENSHAW WINS CANOE RACE.

Helps Knickerbocker Club Triumph Over Jersey Sailors.

The first of a series of races for the Fort Washington Inter-Club Canoe Sailing Challenge Trophy was contested yesterday on the Hudson River when the representatives of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club of New York defeated the representatives of the Fort Washington Canoe Club of Fort Lee, N. J. The New York organization scored 113 points against 93 for their New Jersey rivals.

George Henshaw of the Knickerbocker Club, regarded as one of the best canoe sailors on the Hudson, and winner of several events in the last American Canoe Association races at the Thousand Islands, piloted his frail craft over the nine-mile route in fifty-nine minutes, and won by several lengths from Bob Erlanger of the Fort Washington Club.

RED SOX CLAMBER INTO SECOND PLACE

Exchange Berths with Chicago White Sox When Ruth Pitches a 6 to 2 Victory.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Boston went into second place today when they defeated Chicago here, 6 to 2. Ruth was in fine form and allowed the locals but five hits, three of which, when bunched in the first inning, netted two runs.

Faber's wildness in the second inning proved his undoing. He walked Gardner and Scott and Thomas followed with a single which filled the bases. Ruth then hit a high bounder to Faber and before the ball came down Gardner scored. Hooper singled to centre, and Scott and Thomas scored, giving the world's champions a lead which the locals could not overtake.

The crowd that witnessed the game was said by club officials to be 40,000, the largest that ever attended a game in the South Side Park. The score.

BOSTON (A)	AbB	H	PoA		CHICAGO (A)	AbB	H	PoA	
Hooper, rf	4	0	4	2	0	J. Collins, rf	5	0	1	5	0
Janvrin, 2b	3	0	0	1	3	Weaver, 3b	4	0	0	5	2
Shorten, cf	1	0	0	1	0	E. Collins, 2b	4	1	1	1	1
Walker, cf	4	2	3	1	0	Jackson, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	3	1	0	10	0	Felsch, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	2	1	0	Leibold, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Gardner, 3b	1	1	0	1	*1	Ness, 1b	3	0	0	7	2
Scott, ss	3	1	1	1	4	Terry, ss	3	0	0	4	1
Thomas, c	4	1	2	6	0	Lapp, c	3	0	1	3	4
Ruth, p	4	0	0	0	2	Lynn, c	1	0	0	1	1
						Faber, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Danforth, p	2	0	0	0	1
						aVon K'nitz	1	0	0	0	0
						Cicotte, p	0	0	0	0	1
						bHasbrook	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	12	27	10	Total	35	2	5	27	14

a-Batted for Danforth in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Cicotte in ninth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, Gardner, Thomas, Terry.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Hooper, Thomas, Scott, J. Collins. Stolen bases—Hooper, (3;) Walker, Hoblitzel. Sacrifice hits—Janvrin, Lewis. Sacrifice flies—Gardner, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off Faber, 2; off Danforth, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 4 hits and 4 runs in three and one-third innings; off Danforth, 6 hits and 2 runs in five and two-third innings; off Cicotte, 2 hits and no runs in two innings; off Ruth, 5 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Ruth, 6; by Danforth, 3; by Cicotte, 1. Wild pitch—Ruth. Time of game—Two hours and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

BOWMAN GAINS THIRD ROUND.

New York A. C. Tennis Champion Wins Twice at Travers Island.

One of the biggest fields of recent years started play yesterday for the tennis championship of the New York A. C. on the clay courts at Travers Island. Play was swift, and in the Class A competition three men attained the semi-final round, while in the Class B tournament one arrived in the final brackets.

Herber L. Bowman is defending his title in the Class A tournament, and will have to defeat W. F. Low in the third round in order to get in the semi-finals. In the first round he triumphed over E. H. Trubenbach at 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, and in the second defeated J. J. MacGuire 7—5, 6—2. The survivors in the Class A division are C. Ropes, F. Loughman, and Dr. A. G. Keane.

C. A. Hurstell will be a finalist in the Class B division. The summaries:

MEN'S SINGLES, CLASS A—First Round.—C. Ropes defeated L. J. Nolan, 6—0, 6—3; W. Kuehle won from G. Boak, by default; R. C. Black won from G. A. Piel, 6—0, by default; W. Putnam won from L. M. Hickson, by default; C. D. Trubenbach defeated H. B. Jennings, 6—3, 6—1; F. Loughman defeated G. H. White, 6—2, 6—4; G. Boyd won from D. J. Blake, by default; A. C. Seebeck defeated Steddiford Pitt, 8—10, 8—6, 6—3; M. A. Bergfeld defeated J. Hanley, 6—2, 6—3; Dr. A. G. Keane won from C. Bishop, by default; J. J. MacGuire defeated C. Phalhimer, 6—1, 1—6, 6—2; H. L. Bowman defeated E. H. Trubenbach, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; C. Ropes defeated W. C. Potter, 8—6, 7—5; W. F. Low defeated Jeremiah T. Mahoney, 6—2, 7—5.

Second Round.—C. Ropes defeated Dr. C. Echeverria, 6—2, 6—3; R. C. Black defeated W. Kuehle, 6—3, 6—4; C. D. Trubenbach defeated W. Putnam, 6—4, 6—2; F. Loughman defeated G. Boyd, 6—3, 7—5; B. S. Dennis won from A. C. Seebeck by default; Dr. A. G. Keane defeated M. A. Bergfeld, 7—5, 6—0; H. L. Bowman defeated J. J. MacGuire, 7—5, 6—2; W. F. Low defeated G. A. Piel, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round.—C. Ropes defeated R. C. Black, 6—2, 6—3; F. Loughman defeated C. D. Trubenbach, 6—3, 11—9; Dr. A. G. Keane defeated B. S. Dennis, 6—0, 6—0.

MEN'S SINGLES, CLASS B.—First Round.—E. J. O'Donnel defeated Dr. C. Scudder, 6—2, 6—3; M. D. Garretson defeated G. F. Morschauer, 6—4, 6—1; E. Weaver won from A. Piel, by default.

Second Round.—P. M. Crandell defeated C. H. Ludwig, 6—2, 6—3; E. M. Leask defeated R. H. Thomas, 6—4, 6—1; H. Harvey defeated R. Harvey, 6—2, 6—0. E. O'Donnel defeated A. G. Rogers, 6—0, 6—1; M. T. Garretson defeated E. Weaver, 6—3, 6—1; H. W. Wilson defeated C. A. Adrian, 6—3, 6—4; C. A. Hurstell defeated J. C. Byrne, 6—4, 6—3; T. W. Burke defeated D. White, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round.—P. M. Crandell defeated E. M. Leask, 6—3, 6—2; H. W. Wilson defeated M. T. Garretson, 6—2, 6—3; C. A. Hurstell defeated T. W. Burke, 6—2, 6—3.

Semi-final Round.—C. A. Hurstell defeated H. W. Wilson, 3—6, 8—6, 8—6.

JOHNSTON AND GRIFFIN WIN.

Defeat Davis and Mathey in Doubles Final of Tri-State Tennis.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 17.—William M. Johnson and Clarence Griffin, both of California, defeated Willis E. Davis of California and Dean Mathey of New York in the final of the men's doubles in the Tri-State tennis tournament, which closed here today.

Play for the championship in the men's doubles was started yesterday, but was called on account of darkness, each team having won two sets. The final score was 8—6, 7—5, 6—2, 7—5, 8—6.

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Comment on Current Events in Sports

Two-Course Experiment a Success.

The experiment of holding the qualifying round of the national amateur golf championship over two courses, as was done at Merion two weeks ago, was such a decided success that it is to be hoped that the United States Golf Association officials will see fit to continue the practice. With the many golf courses that lie within easy reach each of another, and with new ones springing up on every hand, the question of distance between the courses, even when owned by different clubs, is of slight import. As an ardent admirer of the speedy motor transportation between the two courses at Merion said during the tournament: "One mile! That's about er—er—er—one minute." While less adventurous golfers may wish to abide by a rate of progress more in keeping with the principle of "safety first," a mile or two to be traveled, with adequate motor bus service, will take up no more of the golfer's time than would the five minutes' walk that separates the clubhouse and the first tee at more than one good course.

With the question of convenient transportation out of the way, what good reason can be urged against the continuance of the two-course qualifying round? It disposes of the need of two qualifying days, and by eliminating the intervening Sunday that the old régime necessitates it shortens the tournament by two full days. Moreover, no two courses are alike, and the more numerous the golf problems that are presented in the course of the day the better and fairer will be the test that the golfers are put to in the thirty-six-hole qualifying round.

The East, good especially in the metropolitan district, where golf courses are as plentiful as grocers' shops, it is an easy matter to find a baker's dozen of courses that could be used after the Merion method. Around Chicago the same plan could be put into effect. If other locations are at present so handicapped in this respect that the scheme would not be feasible of accomplishment the remedy is to build new courses immediately, and in the interim to keep the national championship in some region where two courses are available.

There are, moreover, two good and increasingly important reasons for hoping and expecting that the two-course proposition will be made permanent. One is the fact of the constantly increasing size of the field in the qualifying round, and the other is the growing disposition on the part of prominent clubs to have two courses of their own. It seems only a matter of time—and not too long a time either—before many of the front rank clubs will have thirty-six holes at their disposal, with the one-circuit clubs occupying much the same position that the nine-hole clubs hold at present.

In spite of the limitations that the U. S. G. A. decrees in the matter of eligibility to compete, the field grows after the pruning in a manner which threatens to call for another arbitrary cut unless the two-course qualifying round becomes a fixture. In view of the success of the tournament at Merion, there seems no good reason for returning to the old two-day one-course qualifying round.

***

Two Great Battles for Pennants.

It now begins to look as if the stirring races for the pennants in the National and American Leagues would not be decided until the last few games of the season. The American League, with Detroit, Chicago, and the Boston Red Sox scrambling bitterly for the honors, is offering one of the most exciting battles that have been seen in major league baseball since 1908, when the pennant was in doubt right up to the last game of the season.

The fitful chase in the American League does not carry the local interest that the National League dash does, on account of the nervy and sturdy fight of the Brooklyn Club to remain in the lead. Brooklyn looks more like a winner every day to baseball sharps, because Robinson's men are not only playing good ball, but are also getting the breaks of the game, which figure largely in the winning of pennants.

The Dodgers are now a game and a half in front of Philadelphia and three games in front of the Boston Braves, who occupy third place. Aside from the matter of local pride, there would be much satisfaction in seeing Brooklyn capture the flag, because all season long, that club has played clean, consistent baseball. Like Pat Moran, who won the last pennant for the Phillies, Manager Robinson has given the umpires little or no trouble. He has accepted the decisions, those in his favor and those against his club alike, with good grace, and his face is always firmly set against any rowdyism. That is the kind of baseball the public likes.

While the Giants have no chance for the flag, McGraw's club just now is playing the best ball in the National League, and if McGraw could have reorganized his club a couple of weeks before he did, the Giants might have been a strong factor in the race before the close of the season, three weeks hence.

In the American League race the Boston Red Sox are having a hard time of it in the West, and this week may bring about a decision. Boston, after leaving Chicago, will play a series in Detroit which will have an important bearing on the pennant result.

***

Racing Season All Too Brief.

With the first of the Autumn hunt meetings, which was held on Saturday at the Rumson Country Club, the beginning of the end of racing in this State for 1916 is here. It is generally conceded that the season has been by far the most successful since the passage of the Hart-Agnew law in 1908. All the metropolitan tracks have had larger crowds, more valuable stakes, and better racing than at any time since the sport "came back" in 1913, after a two years' suspension. Saratoga, too, had a remarkably successful meeting—in many ways the most remarkable ever held at the Spa.

It seemed as if every day during the season recently closed gained new patrons for the turf, and attendance continued to increase until in the final days of the Belmont Park meeting the crowds were multiples of those which gathered in the Spring of the year. And, judging from the enthusiasm displayed, the sport is insured the support of these people in the future.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club, headed by August Belmont, Chairman of the turf-governing organization, under whose direction racing has been restored on a solid and substantial basis, are all well pleased with the season's showing, and will continue their efforts along the same lines to make the turf even more popular in future years.

The chief fault to find with the regular season just concluded was that it closed too early. With the almost perfect weather of this month, and probably next, there is a strong demand for Autumn racing on the metropolitan tracks, and it is virtually assured that in 1917 New Yorkers and visitors to this city will have an opportunity of seeing the thoroughbreds perform right up to the middle of October. There are more strangers here in the Fall than at any other time in the course of the year, many of them coming for pleasure as well as business. Among these visitors are many enthusiastic followers of racing, yet they are unable to see any of the sport, as the season is over when they arrive, and the Maryland meetings hold no inducements for them.

***

Swimming Rules Need Revising.

The A. A. U. rules which govern water sports need both revising and amplifying. Important questions have frequently come up for decision this Summer and had to be arbitrarily passed upon by referees who had nothing but sketchy laws for guide.

Particularly has this been the case when collisions occurred in swimming races. According to Rule 5, "each competitor shall keep a straight course from starting station to the opposite point on the finish line, and any competitor who, when out of his own water, shall touch another competitor, is liable to disqualification from that event, subject to the discretion of the referee."

This is not clear enough. Also it gives no hint of what should be done if the touch, or foul, hurts the chances of the swimmer interfered with, which is of vital importance.

It seems the general opinion that disqualification should be resorted to only when a foul is estimated by the referee to have affected results, but whether the authorities hold that view or not, they should have it down in black and white for the benefit of both swimmers and officials.

Furthermore, there can be no doubt that if a collision between two contestants permits a third one to win or place in the awards, the disqualification of the offender does not help the offended against, and fails to rectify the wrong. The only fair way is to have the race award over, and this should be provided for.

Rule 6 states simply that "a competitor shall have finished a race when any part of his person reaches the finish line," yet it is customary to take the head when the line is marked by a rope stretched above water.

No provision is made for nature of turning mark in open water events and there is need of definite structures of some kind, just as prescribed in pools. In several instances of late a thin cord swung between posts has been used, causing contestants to reach it unseen, carry it with them, and find it extremely difficult, even when seen, to touch before swinging around.

Canoe tilting has become one of the most popular forms of outdoor sport, featured at nearly every Summer aquatic carnival, but not a hint is given of how the bouts should be conducted.

Rescue races are also held frequently, offering both entertainment and valuable instruction to spectators, and not a word is found in the code about them.

These and many other matters not now covered should receive the consideration of those in charge. Swimming and kindred sports have grown to be an important feature of both the Summer and Winter athletic seasons, and it is ample time to establish fitting and well defined standards for them.

***

All-Around Title Competition.

In the all-around athletic championship competition at Weequahic Park, Newark, on Saturday, everything possible to make the event interesting to the greatest crowd that ever witnessed a similar contest, was done by the A. A. U. officials. Yet even though the referee hurried the contestants throughout the five hours' struggle for supremacy, there were times when the events became tedious to the spectators.

There are one or more events in the ten constituting the program the elimination of which would make for the betterment of the sport. Why, for instance, should a half-mile walk be included in the list when there is not a man in the country who goes in for all-around honors who can walk according to the strict regulations of competitive pedestrianism? It was a sight, amusing to spectators and contestants alike, when the seven muscular young giants made two circuits of the Weequahic Park cinderpath in the all-around walk on Saturday. There were all kinds of poses, and all kinds of gaits, but there was not one true walker in the field. Avery Brundage, the brawny Chicagoan who won the title, was the only one who had any semblance of the knowledge of walking. It is said that the event is one which puts an athlete's courage to a test. It does, but would not a quarter-mile run be just as severe a test, if not harder? And would it not be of more value in developing all-around talent?

The walk is included in the regular championship program, but that should not compel its appearance in the all-around schedule. There is also a 400-meter run and a decathlon program, and the world's athletic rulers must recognize its worth as exceeding that of the walk, for the former is contested in the Olympic all-around championship.

There are other improvements which the A. A. U. could make in this competition, especially in the scoring, and undoubtedly there will be some discussion of the matter when the national body convenes here in November. It is a point which deeply interests athletes and enthusiasts of athletics.

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The Molding of the Football Code.

Judging from the general discussion at the interpretation meeting of the Football Rules Committee on Saturday, it would seem that many coaches sit up nights trying to work out schemes whereby they can find loopholes in the code. Some of the officials also seem to give much topsy-turvy thought to the placing of some peculiar, intricate construction on a rule, and providing for situations extremely unlikely ever to arise on the gridiron.

The best of the officials never have any trouble during the progress of a game. If a knotty point arises, a football official with common sense will make no mistake. The game doesn't want officials who have to lean constantly upon a rule book in their right hand all the time The officials should know the general spirit of the rules thoroughly and make their decisions without delay.

It is a healthy sign that some of the coaches are intent upon making the game as attractive as possible for the spectators. The first good move in this direction was made last year, when some of the teams consented to wear numbers so that the onlookers could know what men were engaged in each play. If this custom has not become general, it is believed that it will be practiced in all the big games before many seasons have passed.

Another good suggestion was made to the committee on Saturday when it was suggested that upon the infliction of a penalty in a game, an announcement should be made, either by megaphone or on the scoreboard, explaining the cause of the penalty and also giving the name of the player on whose account it was inflicted. As these punishments are inflicted nowadays, it is practically impossible to know the why and the wherefore of the actions of the officials.

Such matters as numbering players and announcing penalties could be arranged for without being incorporated in the code if the college teams desire to accomplish the end in view to that extent. The rules are involved enough now, and are so voluminous that if there is any further change to be made in them, they should be condensed as far as possible. Sufficient evidence that the regulations need clarifying is contained in the fact that coaches and officials are often at a loss to know just what interpretation to put on them.

THROCKMORTON WINS TWICE

Takes Nyack Singles and Then Mixed Doubles With Miss Ballin.

Harold Throckmorton, junior national tennis champion, defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2, in the final round y

KATOURA BEATS ELENA

KATOURA KEEPS CUP AND MAKES RECORD

Robert E. Tod's Schooner Defeats Elena in Race for Brenton Reef Trophy.

CUTS MARK OVER 5 HOURS

Course of 264 Miles Covered in Spanking Breeze in 22:16:55, Beating Elena by 1:22:02.

Blessed with a good whole-sail breeze every one of the 264 miles of the course over which the yachts had to travel in the race for the Brenton Reef Cup, Captain Robert E. Tod's schooner-yacht Katoura sailed by the Ambrose Channel lightship at 9:17:50 this morning, having not only successfully defended the trophy, but made a new record for the course, and defeated Morton B. Plant's Elena, the challenger, by one hour and twenty-two minutes and two seconds. The Elena finished at 10:39:30.

The race for the cup was started on Saturday morning, Elena crossing the starting line at 11:00:38, and Katoura at 11:00:55, a fresh wind from the northwest enabling the yachts to ease off sheets for a broad reach which took them along the south shore of Long Island, and held all the afternoon until after they had passed Montauk Point and rounded Block Island for the evening sail through Block Island Sound to the Brenton Reef lightship, marking the entrance to Narragansett Bay. It was just the sort of weather that suited the larger of the yachts, and Katoura fairly skated over the waves on this outward leg, her fastest point in sailing.

Katoura was first to reach the lightship under the rays of a waning moon, four minutes before 11 o'clock on Saturday night, with Elena a trifle less than twenty minutes astern of the larger craft and settling to her work as cleverly as did Katoura, but in the throes of a stern chase such as she had the pleasure of giving Katoura a few days before in the race for the Cape May Cup, which Elena won handily. Katoura had this time shown the way practically all through the outward leg of the course, heading Elena within a half hour after the start and never again relinquishing that lead.

Winds Favor the Cup Holder.

The gods of the winds were certainly good to Katoura, for they had not only furnished a shapping breeze all through the reach to Block Island Sound, but in the run across it and for the beat to windward which followed back over the course which again took the yachts into the open sea south of Long Island. There Katoura took a long tack which enabled her to lay a course directly to the Ambrose Channel lightship which she fetched abeam so much earlier this morning than any one had expected, that there were none of the local fleet of steam yachts at the lightship to give her the noisy welcome they would gladly have done, for the performance was a memorable one.

In defending the cup last year against the challenge of the Atlantic Katoura covered the distance in 27:45:45, thus establishing a new record for the course which had been successfully covered in years gone by in much slower time by such fast yachts as Captain Tod's Karina, the Atlantic, Idler, and Rambler, and the British America's Cup challenger, Genesia, which took the cup to England where it was held until R. Phelps Carroll's Navahoe went over and once more brought it back to American waters.

Both Yachts Lower Record.

Katoura's time for the course in the race ended yesterday was 22:16:55, which beat her record of a year ago by 5:28:30, a performance which best shows what was the character of the winds which drove the yachts over the course in such phenomenal time. Even Elena, defeated by over an hour as she was, beat Katoura's former record for the course by 4:06:48. While there was not a gale at any part of the race there were times when the wind blew twenty-five knots or better, and it was perfectly natural that the larger of the yachts should be able to hold her headway best and sail the stiffer and steadier under such tremendous force.

While there was a seeming reversal of form in the results of the races for the Cape May and the Brenton Reef Cup—the former of which Elena won so handily from Katoura by approximately two hours and a half—it should be borne in mind that the conditions for the first race were as distinctly favorable to the smaller yacht as they were in favor of the larger yacht in the later races.

The race for the Cape May Cup was sailed partially in the lightest of breezes, particularly in that part of the trip which brought the yachts from Five Fathom Light up along the Jersey course to the finish. In these the larger Katoura could hardly hold steerage way, while the lighter sparred and more easily moving Elena was able to hold her course and take every advantage of the lightest puff, as she is notoriously a marvelously good boat in light weather. It was at this time of the race that she gained the advantage that enabled her to defeat Katoura so handily. Katoura had the same relative advantage a year ago, when the light winds favored her in the race for the Cape May Cup against the much larger and heavier sparred Atlantic, even though the latter had the greater spread of canvas with her three masts.

In the race which was concluded yesterday afternoon the consistently steady and stiff winds worked all to the advantage of Katoura, which was better able to steadily maintain her course and her highest rate of speed than the lighter craft, which bent more quickly to their force, and so was at the disadvantage of not being able to sail on so nearly an even keel as the larger craft, which simply reveled in the driving power of Old Boreas at his sturdiest. That is no' to say that the Elena is not a good rough-weather boat. Her race for the King's Cup, which she finished in a gale of wind, proves to the contrary. Catoura is simply a better one for such a long pull as the Brenton Reef Cup course of 264 miles.

Owner Tod Sails the Winner.

Katoura was sailed in her winning race yesterday by her owner, Captain Robert E. Tod, and he had as advisers Charles Francis Adams of Boston, Vice Commodore George Nichols of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, and one of the premiers among sailors of Long Island Sound waters, Paul L. Hammond, and, as guests, Mrs. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. William Barstow, and Miss Gertrude Brown.

Captain Bill Deamis sailed Elena, as he has in all her races this year, and had with him as an advisory board Guy Lowell, a famous Corinthian of Boston waters and of international fame as a skipper of sonder class boats; John F. Loveloy, William K. Busk, Frederick M. Hoyt, and Clinton B. Seeley.

This table shows the approximate record of the race, the times of the finish being unofficial, the members of the Race Committee of the New York Yacht Club having had no opportunity yesterday to compare watches of those taking the time with the club's chronometer. But the variations will in all probability be only a matter of seconds, possibly of a minute, so that the official comparisons will in no way affect the record materially.

RACE FOR BRENTON REEF CUP.

Course, from Ambrose Channel Lightship around Long Island and Block Island to Brenton Reef and return, approximately 264 nautical miles.

	Start.	Finish.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Katoura, Robert E. Tod	11:00:55	9:17:50
Elena, M. P. Plant	11:00:38	10:39:30

Elapsed time: Katoura, 22:16:55; Elena, 23:38:37.

ANITA TAKES TWO PRIZES.

G. P. Granbery's Yacht Far Ahead in Last Handicap Race.

The annual regatta of the handicap yacht racing class, the last event of the racing season on Long Island Sound, was sailed yesterday off New Rochelle, over the eleven and a half mile course of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Eight yachts of the first division, the largest number of the season; five of the second division and one each of the third and fourth divisions responded to the starting signal. Of the total of fifteen five fell astern so far as not only to end their opportunities of winning, but also to put them in danger of remaining under sail long after dark.

The wind was about southeast at the start, and was very light. During the afternoon there was so little that all of the fleet excepting Anita, which is a ghost for edging along under a breath that would hardly cause a feather to tremble, were almost dead in the middle of the Sound. Just before sunset a breeze that moved the yachts at moderate speed came from the southwest, but too late to be of use to any excepting Anita and two or three others. Anita required nearly four hours to cover the eleven and a half mile course, and was more than forty minutes ahead of the second yacht. She won the first prize offered for yachts of the first division, and also the officers' cup, offered for the yacht of any division making the best corrected time over the course. Sachem II. obtained the second prize for the division and Wasaka the third prize, and also the handicapper's trophy, offered to yachts that had sailed in at least three races during the season and had not won more than one first prize.

In the second division the first prize fell to Clare and the second prize to Mediator. In the race for the third and fourth divisions Ogeemah was the only yacht to finish, and, therefore, won the first prize. Her only competitor, Twinkle, gave it up during the drift of the afternoon.

The summaries:

FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 1:25. Course, 11½ Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Anita, G. P. Granbery	5:22:40	3:57:40
Sachem II., M. B. Metcalf	6:07:04	4:42:04
Wasaka, W. L. Coursen	6:07:12	4:42:12
Aleda, J. W. Alker	6:01:11	4:36:11
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	6:05:20	4:40:20
Arvin, George C. Molloy	6:14:03	4:49:03
Pontiac, W. H. Bowes	Did not finish.	
Senora, W. H. Farrell	Did not finish.	

Corrected times:—Anita, 3:55:17; Sachem II., 4:25:26; Wasaka, 4:27:08; Aleda, 4:36:11; Carolina, 4:36:46; Arvin, 4:37:50.

SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 1:30. Course, 11½ Miles.

Clara, F. C. Pfeiffer	6:12:00	4:42:00
Veda, George Chadwick	6:21:51	4:51:51
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	6:25:12	4:55:12
Sally IX., A. E. Black	Did not finish.	
Red Wing, Grace and Lowry	Did not finish.	

Corrected times—Clara, 4:23:42; Mediator, 4:48:09; Veda, 4:49:32.

THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISIONS.

Start, 1:45. Course, 11½ Miles.

Ogeemah, A. J. Healy	6:33:10	4:58:10
Twinkle, S. C. Hunter	Did not finish.	

HYDRA LOSES, BUT WINS CUP

Little Dipper First in Last of Star Class Interclub Yacht Races.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 17.—George A. Corry's Little Dipper won the last of the season's interclub races for the star class over the six-mile triangular course of the Port Washington Yacht Club in Manhasset Bay this afternoon, crossing the line over two minutes before Charles E. Hyde's Hydra. The latter, however, by the consistent showing it made throughout the season wins the championship cup. The race for second place today nearly resulted in a dead heat between the Hydra and Allan Walker's Little Bear, the timers crediting second place to Mr. Hyde's entry by the close margin of one second.

There was a fair breeze from the southwest and ten yachts started, all finishing.

SNAPPER SAILS IN FIRST.

John D. Chapman's Yacht Wins Close Race in Arrow Class.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 17.—John D. Chapman's Snapper won the race among the Arrow Class yachts today over the five-mile course of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club by 50 seconds. The Yaqui, owned by Frances H. Page and W. Hamilton Burk, was the first to cross the line in the Indian Harbor One-Design Class. The summary:

ARROW CLASS.

Course, 5 Miles. Start, 11:35.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.
Snapper, John D. Chapman	12:38:00
Jack o' Lantern, Com. L. H. Dyer	12:38:50
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	12:51:40

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 5 Miles. Start, 11:40.

Yaqui, Messrs. Page and Burk	12:54:00
Hiuheehee, John W. Lewis	12:56:15
Wabisi, Richard Outwater	12:57:00
Minnehaha, J. F. Duryea	1:05:05
Salony, L. M. Hurd	1:20:00

CRESCENT CREWS IN RACE.

Complete Another Installment of Remaining Regatta Events.

Another installment of the annual rowing regatta of the Crescent Athletic Club was held yesterday in the Narrows when crew No. 1 defeated crew No. 2 in a four-oared gig race over a mile course. Wind and tide again went against the New Moon oarsmen, and made it impracticable to contest all of the events which remained from Saturday, when the regatta opened.

The winning crew was composed of C. Ogg, Christy Bohnsack, Charles Aldrich, and Charles Zossler, boated in the order named, with Oscar Lange as the coxswain. Their defeated rivals were P. M. Gimber, B. Hasselman, H. Z. L. Flannery, and W. W. Williams, with O. J. Evertsen the coxswain.

Nearly ten lengths of open water showed between the first and second crews as they crossed the finish line, the winning boat in 5 minutes 26 seconds. If conditions are favorable on Thursday the Crescent club's single sculls championships will be decided at 2 o'clock.

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, six furlongs. Pelanquin, 110 pounds; Restistible, 104; Yankee Notions, 115; Superintendent, 110; Feminist, 102; Plumose, 107; Griselle (imp.) 107; Gaelic, 115; Stellarina, 99; Far Away, 110; Sherwood, 110; Salon, 112; Chesterton, 110.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling, about two miles. Golden Vale, 144 pounds; Carl, 137; J. E. Ewalt, 149; C. F. Grainger, 144; Johnnie McKay, 130; Mesbach, 137; Handrunning, 140; Abdon, 146; March Court, 147.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, maiden fillies and geldings, five and half furlongs. Glorine, 112 pounds; Golden Rod, 112; Mae Murray, 112; Feminolian, 112; Sea Fuse, 112; Glory Bells, 112; Firing Line, 115; Storm Nymph, (imp.) 112; Tioga, 115; Patapsco, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—All ages, handicap, selling, one mile and a sixteenth. Broom, 114 pounds; Ninety Simplex, 116; Fair Helen, 114; Holiday, 116; Fanmouse, 124; Lady Teresa, 112; Success, 99; Little Nearer, 120; St. Charlotte, 108; Goldcrest Boy, 121; Transit, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds, selling, four and a half furlongs. Tootsie, 98 pounds; Aimee T., 106; Gathryn Gray, 100; Chatterbox, 106; Stalwart Van, 90; Bluegrass Belle, 100; Fantam Bala.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Delancey, 106 pounds; Airman, 112; Eddie Henry, 112; Orotorium, 112; Curraghaleen, 106.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile and seventy yards. Slumberer, 113 pounds; Handfull, 102; Valas, 114; Virginia W., 104; Little England, 118; Good Counsel, 100; Orotund, 113; Royal Meteor, 114.

$1,000,000 A MONTH ASKED FOR WAR AID

Americans Asked to Double Their Contributions for France and Belgium.

NEEDED TO CHECK DISEASE

Commission Says Sums Received Here Are Small in View of Purchases in America.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium announced yesterday that it would be necessary soon to ask Americans to give $1,000,000 a month for the rest of the war to avert the spread of disease due to lack of proper food in Belgium and the districts of France occupied by the German army. The people of this country have been contributing on an average, $500,000 a month to the work of the commission, while the commission's purchases of supplies in the United States, made with money contributed in the allied and neutral countries, has averaged more than $5,000,000 each month.

The foregoing announcement followed the arrival in New York of W. L. Honnold, who came from England to succeed Captain James F. Lucey as Director of the commission in the United States. Mr. Honnold held a similar place with the commission in England. Just before he sailed for this country he went to Belgium and northern France. As a result of his investigations, Mr. Honnold said yesterday, he was convinced that the commission must extend its relief measures for children and for those suffering from tuberculosis, which is spreading alarmingly.

"It is the opinion," said Mr. Honnold, "that the war will continue for at least another year and that further relief must be afforded for a corresponding period. This means that the commission, which has now been in operation for two years, will have to deliver, during the next year, about 1,500,000 tons of foodstuffs into Belgium and northern France, calling for an expenditure of more than $125,000,000. A large part of the population, say 5,000,000 persons, owing to the cessation of export and import trade, are wholly or partly destitute and have to be provided with food free of charge. This class will call for fully $60,000,000 of charity in the coming year, or more than $5,000,000 a month. Up to date the United States has contributed an average of less than $500,000 a month, a relatively small amount in comparison with what others have done, and in view of the fact that the commission's purchases in this country have averaged more than $5,000,000 a month, and last month reached a total of more than $10,000,000.

"The commission has lately made an investigation of health conditions in Belgium and northern France. Dr. Lucas, Professor of Children's Diseases at the University of California, who spent three months in association with Belgian physicians and health authorities, reports that the agricultural class, which has been able, directly or indirectly, to obtain a sufficiency of foodstuffs, is broadly speaking, in a normal state of health. The same may be said of the well-to-do classes, who have been able to purchase both native and imported supplies.

"On the other hand, the high prices obtained for native products have made it practically impossible for laborers and minor commercial people to get the necessary supplement to their prorata of the commission's importations. These classes, comprising something like 5,000,000 persons, generally show diminished vitality, although the infants, owing largely to the natural solicitude of the women of Belgium and to the special measures supported by the relief organization, are really above normal in general health. In the case of the older children belonging to these classes, particularly those in the adolescent stage, there is an alarming increase in tuberculosis, due to the lower power of resistance consequent on inadequate diet.

"It is to correct this serious tendency that the system of school feeding is being installed, and it is this added service that will entail the extra expenditure of more than $1,000,000 a month, which, it is hoped, America will assume.

Steps are also being taken, in so far as resources will permit, to deal with children outside the schools and to counteract the increase of tuberculosis among adults by special feeding and through an extension of the sanatoria of the country."

Asked as to the attitude of the German authorities toward the crops of the country, Mr. Honnold said that the whole of the native products of Belgium had, through the intercession of the commission, been reserved for the civil population. The harvest this year had been fairly good, he said, although production was less than 40 per cent. of requirements. In northern France, owing to the absence of the men with the French army, the peasants have been incapable of planting the whole of their fields, and the Germans have cultivated large areas.

Herbert Hoover, who is Chairman of the commission, effected last year an arrangement with the occupying army whereby a large part of the wheat actually raised by people of the country, roughly one-third of their requirements, was set aside for the civil population. This arrangement has been extended to the present harvest, and, in addition, a similar quantity is now to be released by the Germans from the harvest resulting through their own exertions.

BELGIANS WANT FOOTBALLS.

Soldiers Appeal for Means of Amusement in Idle Hours.

An appeal for footballs for Belgian soldiers has reached the Rev. Father J. F. Stillemans, President of the Belgian Bureau, of 10 Bridge Street. The appeal sent to Father Stillemans from the Bureau de Correspondance Belge in London reads in part as follows:

After many long and dreary hours spent in the narrow, damp trenches, the soldier feels the need of stretching his legs a bit. A football, so that way over there behind the firing line he can enjoy a good game with his fellow-soldiers—this is his dream. but a football costs a lot of money, and he has no one to send him any. He therefore writes to the Bureau de Correspondance Belge.

"We will be very grateful," Father Stillemans said yesterday, "for any gifts made to these brave soldiers. They also will be very grateful to their American friends."

NEW SELWYN PLAYS.

Rehearsals Begin for "Under Sentence" and "Our Little Wife."

Selwyn & Co. will start active preparations for their season today when they will begin rehearsals of two new plays scheduled for production in New York within the next few weeks. "Under Sentence," which is the latest title selected for Roi Cooper Megrue and Irvin S. Cobb's play formerly called "John W. Blake," will replace "Fair and Warmer" at the Harris Theatre on Tuesday night, Oct. 3. The latter play will then go on tour after a run here of forty-nine weeks. In the cast of the Megrue-Cobb play will be George Nash, Janet Beecher, Felix Krembs, Lawrence Eddinger, and E. G. Robinson.

The other piece to be placed in rehearsal today is a comedy by Avery Hopwood, entitled "Our Little Wife." This is the play in which Margaret Illington appeared for a few trial performances out of town last Spring under the title of "Just for Tonight." This will be Miss Illington's first appearance here in comedy since she acted in "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" at the Lyceum some years ago. Her supporting company will include Walter Jones, C. Aubrey Smith, Gwendolyn Piers, Robert Fischer, Rae Selwyn, and Charles Hampden. After a week's engagement in Detroit "Our Little Wife" will be presented here.

GEN. DUBOIS HER HOST IN VERDUN TUNNELS

Miss Burke, Here to Lecture on War, Tells of Feast of 180 Officers There.

Miss Kathleen Burke, Chairman of the Scottish Woman's Hospital Fund, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul to spend six months in the United States and Canada lecturing on the war for the benefit of the charity. On her visit to this country last Spring Miss Burke raised $75,000 in sixty days. Yesterday she wore a military gray coat, the Serbian orders of Miserecorde and St. Sava, the French Red Cross medal, and the Golden Palms awarded by the French Government for her services to the wounded. Since leaving New York on June 10 she has visited the various hospitals in France and the shot-riddled cities of Verdun and Rneims.

"The military authorities gave me a roving permit, and a car to take me wherever I wished to go, as well as an escort," Miss Burke said. "After visiting Rheims, which the Germans shell every other day or so, and devastated Betnany, I called on General Petain, who gave me a letter to General Robert Nivelle, commander of the operations at Verdun. The Germans and Allies were firing about 100,000 shells a day around the sector of Verdun, and the vibration was so great that glasses danced on the table at luncheon. On July 20, there was a lull in the firing and we started for the city, doing the eight miles in less than so many minutes, as time counts when you travel under shell fire. My escort was Commandant Jean de Pulligny, who came to New York at the head of the French Engineering Commission before the war. He has been severely wounded and General Joffre had detailed him to the munitions service.

"There are 12,000 cars, including ambulances, carrying the wounded, stores, and ammunitions in the Verdun sector, and the traffic only goes one way on the roads to avoid confusion. One thousand men are employed in keeping them in repair. These are mostly negroes from Senegal, who are not much use in trench fighting, as the artillery makes them nervous. I was told that 300,000 Senegalese were being drilled in Africa for duty with the French Army.

"The lower part of Verdun, especially the houses along the river front, is all leveled by the German shells. Furniture can be seen in the rooms, with the remnants of lace curtains hanging to the window frames. The headquarters of the army in the city is situated in the galleries cut in the rock 250 feet under the citadel by Vauban, the great military engineer of Louis XIV. There are barber shops, candy stores, and cafés, where the Poilus supplement their rations. The candy store is the favorite resort. It is perfectly safe down there. I was invited to dine in the big room in the gallery with General Dubois, who gave dinner for 180 officers in celebration of his receiving the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor that day from General Nivelle.

"The other parts of the galleries were divided into small cubicles, all lighted and heated by electricity. The long table, with cross-section at the head where the General sat with his staff, and the red glow from the charcoal stoves reflected in the dim light on the sides of the gallery and the faces of the cooks, formed a picture that Rembrandt might have painted."

Miss Burke said she had an interview with General Joffre at his headquarters twenty-one miles from Paris, and found him to be an alert, astute, and humane military leader. He said to her:

"The Germans are stupefied to find such troops before them as Kitchener's new army. They never expected that Britain could train men like that."

When Miss Burke asked the General how long he thought the war would last, he replied: "We are on the right slope of the hill." Other general officers and officials of the Government in Paris told her that they expected it would continue for a year or fifteen months.

ACTRESSES ON THE ST. PAUL

Miss Baker and Miss Plowden to Join Century Revue.

Two English actresses, Miss Elsie Baker from the Empire Theatre and Miss Doré Plowden from the Alhambra Theatre, London, arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul to take part in the revue to be produced by Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld at the Century Theatre. Two principal dancers and sixteen dancers from the Palace Theatre, London, all English, also arrived on the liner for the revue at the Century.

Jack Norworth, an American actor and former husband of Norah Bayes, arrived on the St. Paul from London, where he had been playing. He brought with him a Zeppelin incendiary bomb dropped near London on the night of Sept. 2

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Thomas A. Wise and the company that will appear with him in the revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will begin rehearsals today. Foxhall Daingerfield is the most recent addition to the cast. He will play the role of Fenton.

The title of Mary Lea Wertheimer's Japanese operetta, has been expanded to "Noto, the Pearl of Japan." Noto signifies pearl. The cast will include Joseph Lertora, Phyllis Merrick, who will play the title role; Frederick C. Truesdell, Elizabeth Reeside, Mary Jefferson, Arthur Earle, Agnes Nielson, Eva Olivott, Richard Hall, Pat Walsh, and Arthur Jackson. The first performance will be given in Stamford on Sept. 27.

Mrs. Fiske has returned from the Adirondacks, where she spent the Summer and will hold her first rehearsal today of "Erstwhile Susan," preparatory to the tour in that comedy which will begin at the Apollo Theatre in Atlantic City on Oct. 2.

"Justice" will also go into rehearsal today with John Harrymore and O. P. Heggie in their original roles. Whitford Kane will be the new Counsel for the Defense a part he played in the original English production. The Galsworthy drama will be acted in the Bronx Opera House in the week of Sept. 25.

The Stage Children's Fund is arranging to give a bazaar to raise funds to purchase a Summer home for the charity at the Hotel McAlpin on Nov. 24. Dr. Ida C. Hahm, who managed the Actors' Fund Bazaar in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory several years ago, will have charge of this fair.

William Rock and Frances White did not go on tour with Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies," which left the New Amsterdam Saturday night. Instead the team was kept here for the manager's new edition of the "Midnight Frolic." The premiere of this has been changed to Thursday night of next week.

Augustus Thomas is directing rehearsals of his play, "Rio Grande," seen last Spring at the Empire. It will begin an engagement at the Hollis Street Theatre in Boston early next month.

Eugene and Willie Howard will make their fifth appearance at the Winter Garden when the revue that will succeed the current offering is presented there next month.

Forty-three Wellesley students will attend Wednesday's matinee of "Seven Chances" at the Cohan Theatre to see their schoolmate, Emily Callaway, the Pegsy Wood of the piece.

Seats for the next eight weeks, including both performances Election Day, will be put on sale today at the Hippodrome.

The company that will appear with Elsie Ferguson in Hulbert Footner's new comedy, "A New York Girl," has been assembled by Klaw & Erlanger. It includes Lee Baker, Mrs. Jacques Martin, William Holden, Kitty Brown, George Backus, Ella Rock, Leslie Austen, Corrinne Barker, Victor Benoit, and Douglas Paterson. The piece will be produced Monday night, Oct. 9, in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City.

William Hodge will come to the Maxine Elliott Theatre on Monday night, Oct. 2, in Lawrence Whitman's comedy, "Fixing Sister," in which he was seen last Spring in Boston. The four acts of the play pass in New York and one of the important scenes shows a bridge whist party. Mr. Hodge's role is that of a successful American business man who saves his sister from the clutches of a bogus English nobleman. His supporting cast will include Hamilton Deane, Miriam Collins, Jane Wheatley, Charles Canfield, and George Lund.

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NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42 ST. MON., SEPT. 25. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy By Emmerich Kalman Composer of "Sari." SEATS TOMORROW.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1916.

BUREAUCRATIC OBSTINACY.

The Lewis machine gun, invented by Colonel ISAAC NEWTON LEWIS, for thirty-six years a distinguished officer in the United States Army, but now retired, whose range finder has long been used by our artillery, is now the only weapon of its kind employed by the first lines of the armies of the Entente Allies in the European war. It has proved, in the only absolutely sure test that can be made of a military arm, the test in actual warfare, a wonderfully effective destructive machine. It can be handled, if need be, by one man, as its weight scarcely exceeds twenty-six pounds. It can be used successfully as an aircraft gun. It serves every purpose any machine gun is intended to serve. It is rapid-firing, and it is estimated that 15,000,000 rounds are fired every twenty-four hours from Lewis guns in the battle of the Somme. It has been called by a distinguished European soldier "a weapon that is the envy of all Europe"—the envy because it is the invention of an American soldier.

The Lewis gun is now a commercial article. Each individual gun pays a royalty to the inventor, and he richly deserves it. If the United States Government wants to use Lewis guns now—it possesses only 200 of them—it must pay the price. But bureaucratic obstinacy at Washington rejected this wonderful invention when it could have been had as a gift. Colonel LEWIS did not desire to make money with his gun. He wanted to give it to his country. But tests made under the auspices of the Ordnance Department in 1910, 1911, and later were regarded by Brig. Gen. CROZIER as unsatisfactory. He prefers the Benet-Mercier (or Hotchkiss) gun, a French invention which the French have never adopted, and the Vickers, an English invention, which is used only in the second line of the British Army. It is no secret that our machine guns have been found unwieldy, that they get jammed.

The story of the rejection of the Lewis gun by the United States Government is told at length in THE TIMES this morning. The rejection was never approved by our best soldiers. Not only Generals WOOD, FUNSTON, and PERSHING, but a host of lesser officers of experience and good judgment have always recognized the merit of the Lewis gun. General CROZIER, however, was not moved by the fact that a satisfactory test of the weapon was made at Plattsburg under the direction of competent artillerymen. He has stuck to his guns—his Benet-Mercier and his Vickers. This story of bureaucratic obstinacy will be painful reading to good Americans who comprehend our need of strong defense. But it will awaken them to a knowledge of the danger that may ensue from inactive, slow-minded, and careless army bureau management. This country must have Lewis guns, and it must now pay roundly for them because a bureau head refused to give the invention the examination it deserved. The British Government accepted it in 1913, after one series of tests. The right men were on hand to observe the tests.

A WORD TO LOCAL PROGRESSIVES.

Those Progressives who believe that efficient nonpartisan service is the most valuable asset of a municipal government will naturally cast their votes in the primary tomorrow for the nomination by their party of Mr. CURRAN for President of the Board of Aldermen. City government should be removed as far as possible from party politics, and especially the integrity and efficiency of the Board of Estimate should be preserved. Mr. CURRAN has proved his fitness to be a member of that body. He is the right man to be executive head of the Aldermanic Board. He has worked ably, zealously, and with a loyal regard for the interests of all the citizens as one of its members, and his nomination by the Progressives would be a substantial recognition of the services he has performed under the present fusion Government.

He is sure of the Republican nomination. He ought also to have the Progressive nomination. His only opponent on the ticket of that party, Mr. CHOROSH, lacks the experience a member of the Board of Estimate should possess. Mr. CURRAN has had that experience and has given ample proof of his worth to the city while acquiring it.

TWO EMINENT NEW YORKERS.

This city has lost within two days two of its most distinguished and most useful citizens. Mr. HORACE WHITE passed away Saturday morning. Mr. SETH LOW's death occurred late on Sunday. Of the two, Mr. Low was the more conspicuous in the public eye. He had been elected Mayor of the Greater City in a reform movement that astonished the machine politicians by the force it developed. He had been President of New York's great university and had enlarged its endowment from his private wealth. The Low Library will always be regarded as a monument to his memory, but the record of his public services will not soon be obliterated. He was a splendid example of good citizenship, a man born to large wealth who took up public service in a genuinely altruistic spirit. In his later years, especially, he exerted his good influence in varied ways. He was concerned in nearly every public movement with a really beneficent object. He had become one of the elders of our community and was looked to for advice founded on sound judgment, long civic experience and observation.

Yet Mr. Low was not an old man. He was a very young man to fill an important executive office when he was elected Mayor of Brooklyn, before the consolidation of the cities, and he had been performing good public work ever since.

Mr. WHITE, on the other hand, had lived long, and he, too, had performed valuable public service throughout his career. He had never sought public office and was not known to the public in the sense that Mr. Low was known. But he had exerted a strong influence upon the education of the public mind and the development of an understanding of the necessity of sound Government finance. His own mind was clear and strong, and he had a thorough comprehension of the matters with which he dealt. As a student of finance he never entertained a vagary, no passing fad ever had his support. It would be difficult to estimate accurately the value of his influence in the long and tedious period in which our currency was in peril, in which every fanatic from the fiat money enthusiast to the silver advocate held the public ear in turn. The principles he advocated triumphed. Our currency was not debased, and as a newspaper editor, as a speaker, as a writer of books and pamphlets, HORACE WHITE was conspicuously instrumental in securing our financial salvation. His mental habits, his favorite pursuits generally kept him out of the limelight of publicity, but his strong personality and the influence he exerted were felt and respected by many of the men who stood nearer to the public in his time.

New York can ill afford to lose two such men. Each stood, according to his lights, for the advancement of the ideals of citizenship. Each had done much to improve public conditions. And though, at first thought, they may have seemed to have little in common, except their common endowment of large public spirit, they were alike in their habit of viewing all the situations and problems with which they had to deal sanely and without prejudices begot of false doctrines and ephemeral fancies.

THE PRIMARIES.

Tomorrow will be primary day. The enrolled voters of all the parties will have an opportunity to express their preference for the candidates for election in November. Under the new primary law it is obviously the duty of every good citizen to enroll with the party which best represents his political convictions.

In this city about 150 candidates will be nominated tomorrow by the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Parties and the Independence League. There are two Republican, two Progressive, and two Independence League candidates for the Governorship. The slate of the Progressive Party contains two candidates for nearly every State office.

Nominations are to be made also for Congress, and these were never more important. Voters who are enrolled will have to exercise their judgment with great care if they wish to do their whole duty as citizens. There will be a new Legislature to elect this year, and various Judgeships and local offices to fill.

BRETHREN IN UNITY.

The Progressive chief in Maryland, the Hon. CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE, a Secretary of the Navy and an Attorney General in the Consulship of Plancus, has been communing with Plancus. This is the message, fresh from that kindly bosom, which he repeated to the Maryland Progressive State Committee:

> I was present today at a conference at which Mr. ROOSEVELT discussed political affairs with his friends. In regard to the Republican politicians, Mr. ROOSEVELT made it clear that his opinion had not changed and will not change. He convinced us that his opinion of the participants in a certain event of 1912 is just as it was four years ago. He said that he invited the co-operation of all good citizens in pursuing the course in this campaign which he is pursuing.

"Crooks," "burglars," "porch-climbers." The genial consonance of 1912 still fills the air. Such persons can't be good citizens. They can't co-operate with Plancus. Mr. SMOOT, Mr. CRANE, Mr. PENROSE, Mr. ROOT, and the rest are in that firm opinion what they were. In spite of "the deliberate betrayal of its trust by the Republican Party," in spite of the unforgiven burglary at Chicago in 1912, Plancus is for Mr. HUGHES; but he loves the Elder Statesmen just as much as he loved them then. "How sweet it is to see," and so on.

The Maryland Progressive State Committee "indorsed" Mr. HUGHES, but forgot Mr. FAIRBANKS. So far as they are concerned, he is not running. Plancus never mentions him in public.

"I am willing to make a wager with Brother PERKINS," says Progressive Assemblyman HAMILTON FISH, Jr., forgetting that a true Hughes man should bet neither on horse nor moose, "that Colonel ROOSEVELT will not vote for Mr. WHITMAN in the Progressive primaries." In the customary great crisis of the nation's fate, how can Republicans and Progressives be so out of tune and harsh?

FOREIGN TRADE LESSONS.

Superlatives were long since exhausted in the general comment upon our great foreign trade. It suffices to say that in totals it surpasses world records. It seems hyperbole to say that it is less than it ought to be. It is plain fact that it is less than the trade of smaller nations. That is to say, several countries long ago enjoyed foreign trade larger per capita than ours even now. Why should not a nation of 100,000,000 have a larger foreign trade than nations smaller in populations by a third, and why should we boast of it now that we have it, especially since it is impossible that it should be permanent, and since there is so large a class of Americans who are hostile to foreign trade?

Our exports for the last seven months were double our imports. The difference between them is nearly a billion and a half. The world cannot go on paying us gold, and will pay in promises only so far as we will take them. The trade cannot be said to be normal until it is an exchange of goods for goods, with adjustment of balances only in gold and paper. Yet there is a large section of opinion which wishes to prevent payment for our goods with foreign goods. That is the class of opinion which thinks present prosperity is temporary, and that it is necessary to set up legal safeguards against depression. It is contended that the world will seek to buy our gold with sacrifice sale of goods, and the defense of our gold is the enactment of shigh price standards for this country.

That, indeed, is a counsel of despair, if not of folly, if it may be said with politeness. Nothing invites dumping like an artificially high price standard. Nothing defends gold like cheap goods. If we are to enter world markets it must be on the basis of world prices. For the first seven months of this year our exports increased practically a billion. Imports increased nearly a half billion. War exports did not make our exports increase by that sum unless we include in that category raw materials for manufacture, and foodstuffs. That is to say, what might be called our normal trade abroad is thriving without the war trade, if the two trades can be supposed to be separated.

On the other hand, that normal trade cannot be imagined to exist without imports. Foreign buyers could not have sent us another half billion of gold, and it is sanguine to suppose that we would have taken an additional half billion of securities, either our own or foreign. It is easy to imagine that we might have exported more goods if we could have produced them, and would have admitted more goods. When the war trade ceases our productive capacity of other goods will be unlimited, and we must either produce and sell or close our factories. It is the exchange of goods for goods that keeps factories busy on both sides the ocean. It is the hindrance to the exchange of goods that closes factories, enlarges and disturbs international currents of gold, and makes bankers prosper while traders languish.

It is not possible to deny the benefits of our present foreign trade. It is possible to credit them to the tariff only to the extent that it allows goods to enter in payment for our exports. We cannot credit our war trade to the war as an economic substitute for protection, for protection does not produce war trade except so far as it produces war. So long as this country remains on a basis of expenditure of two billion dollars, which the last Congress ordered us to spend or to be obligated for, it will have all the protection it ought to have, that is, all that will be consistent with vigor in foreign trade. Protection for the sake of protection and for raising our prices above the world's level is a prescription for poisoning prosperity. Within the necessary limits of taxation for the sake of revenue there is ample room for difference of opinion as to what protection is best and may best be secured. But the days of high and higher protection have gone. The people have twice voted it, and the Democrats have appointed a commission to prevent the people from being twice duped.

THE TRAINMEN'S LAW.

Only one railway President so far has announced his intention of contesting the eight-hour wage law. At an informal meeting of several railway Presidents here it was agreed that the law is vulnerable, but that the better way is to rely upon the law to do for the railways what they have been unable to do for themselves. As is well known, the trainmen were able, by agreement with the railways, to establish a double or alternative standard of payment, and the men could choose by which method they should be paid. If the hours were short they were paid by the mile. If the miles were short they were paid by the time. Always the trainmen took the calculation best for themselves and worst for the railways. The railways had no option.

During the negotiations in this city the railways offered contingently to consider the demands of the men if the men would agree that in consideration of the increased scale of payment they would relinquish their "arbitraries," or some of them. The men rejected this indignantly. All that they had they would keep. All that they demanded must be clear gain, an addition. But the law which they demanded and accepted does not enact their options and arbitraries. Nothing is said about a mileage basis as an alternative to an eight-hour basis. Nothing is said about other privileges enjoyed by the trainmen by agreement, and which they cannot surely demand by law.

Trainmen who are paid under the eight-hour law cannot expect that eight hours shall include other hours arbitrarily added to the calculation. Eight hours by law is eight hours, neither five nor ten. The full time paid must be worked in full. Under the present system, if a train is late in starting, the delay is an arbitrary addition, even though the delay falls within the work day. Thus the time is twice paid. Under the mileage option there are many cases in which miles are twice paid for. But under a time law pay cannot certainly be demanded for miles at all, and the railways can rely upon the lawful time basis. Law is substituted for a business agreement, as it will be asserted that provisions of the agreement not embodied in the law are dropped. That is the rule in lawmaking. The railways have the same right to the letter of the law as the trainmen. The option which was the trainmen's is now the railways'.

Nobody thought that the eight-hour law was the last word. The President says that the supplementary legislation providing for rate increase and compulsory arbitration is first on the docket of the next session. The burden of the law against which the country is protesting must be carried until after election, but the law itself is not effective until New Year's. There is still time for an adjustment by agreement which might satisfy both parties and the country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Apparently Liked to be Scolded.

Of the addresses delivered at the National Convention of Cotton Manufacturers in New London last week most attention was given by the delegates seemingly to that of D. C. BREWER, President of the North American Civic League, an association that originated in the National City Bank of New York. And if Mr. BREWER was heard gladly it was not because he spoke soft things or flattered his auditors, for he told them very plainly that for the seriousness of the problems—a seriousness hardly to be exaggerated—with which the country is confronted because of the presence in it of laborers by the million who are in every way alien to American ideas and aspirations, the manufacturers themselves are at least as much responsible as are the "agitators" whom they so often denounce.

Their fault, he said, lay in the fact that they made no adequate provision for the reception, distribution, instruction, and protection of this "labor," but allowed it to be victimized so ruthlessly by "thieving agencies, greedy padrones, and all sorts of blood-sucking exploiters" that usually within thirty days after arrival it was in such a state of anger and discontent as to welcome any counsels of violence and revolt that came to it. While these foreigners continued to speak their own languages their Americanization was impossible, yet their employers made little or no effort to hasten the use of English, and some of them still cherished the miserable illusion that it paid to have a stupid and ignorant class to do unskilled work.

Mr. BREWER said that while the soundness of his premises and the validity of his conclusions were rarely denied, it was only in rare cases that his advice led to action by those to whom it was given. They could resist aggression vigorously enough, but they were reluctant to change old habits, and they saved the money that reformative and uplifting measures would cost, only to spend vastly greater sums in fighting industrial battles the prevention of which, though not easy, was practicable.

Always News Comes from Victors.

It is almost amusing, and certainly it is significant, that the official German reports of the fighting done on the western front in the last week have been, not the opposite of the truth, perhaps, but so far from the whole truth as to be in effect entirely false. Obviously, anybody entirely dependent on them for information from this theatre of the war, as are, presumably, a great majority of the German people, would be not only quite ignorant of the momentous happenings there, but under the delusion that nothing of importance has taken place.

Nothing could better illustrate than this the wisdom of the oath that witnesses are required to take in court, or show more clearly that deception can be effected as well by suppression of facts as by downright lying. It is probable that every one of the many "repulses" of French and British attacks mentioned in the German reports was really achieved, but the present positions of the opposing armies are convincing proof that these were momentary successes, of no appreciable influence on the essential result—the irresistible advance of the Allies along an extended line.

But this concealment of adverse news is not peculiar to the Germans. They have done more of it recently than the other combatants, but that is only because they have had more opportunity and need for doing it. In varying degrees all the belligerents have resorted to the same device, and every one of them in proportionate degree has suffered from its consequences. Always, however, in the future as in the past, we shall get in something like fullness and accuracy the war news of each day from those who, on that day, are favored by fortune. They, of course, have nothing to conceal, and every reason for loquacity, and their besetting sin is exaggeration, due in most cases, perhaps, to self-deception—to the mistaking of hope for achievement.

All victories look large to the victors, while all except ultimate defeats for the courageous and determined seem merely losses to be retrieved a little later.

Reprieves and Capital Punishment.

One of our correspondents utilizes as an argument against capital punishment the reprieves recently granted by Governor WHITMAN to men whose hour of doom, as fixed by the courts, was close at hand. The plea is not without a certain amount of weight, as illustrating the well-known fallibility of the law and its machinery, but it has no real relevancy to the question of what should be done to the man who commits murder.

With the admittedly excessive guarding of the innocent provided by our antiquated procedure in criminal cases, undeserved acquittals are far more numerous than undeserved convictions, and it is well to remember that a reprieve, in the great majority of cases, is based on nothing better than a shadowy and remote possibility of innocence. That is enough, in these days, and probably ought to be enough, to delay the execution of sentence, but it does not go far toward proving the need to abolish capital punishment because of the frequency with which men are unjustly convicted of murder. In all probability that is a most rare occurrence.

The real objections to legal killings are quite other, and they have to do with society as a whole rather than with the individual criminals. An uneasy questioning has arisen in many minds of late as to the exact placing and dividing of responsibility for crime, and as to the nature of it. That is why we shrink so much more than did our ancestors from exacting the last penalty.

The Suffragists' Note.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been very interesting to see with what expressions of delight some of the suffrage organizations accepted the gold brick which Mr. Hughes offered them, and gave in exchange their note payable Nov. 7. It remains to be seen whether they will discover its true character before the note is presented for collection.

For of course Mr. Hughes, as a lawyer, is well aware of the fact that the President has nothing to do officially with constitutional amendments. Such amendments may be proposed by "two-thirds of both houses" of Congress, and then go to the Legislatures of the various States for action, requiring the approval of three-fourths of the States. Resolutions proposing amendments do not go to the President for action at all.

Mr. Hughes was careful to say that his expression of approval of the proposed resolution by Congress was merely a personal opinion, but this remark, with its implications, seems to have been overlooked by the new "Women's Party." Since the matter is outside of the President's functions, a Republican majority in Congress would deem itself bound by the pledges of that party's national convention, that the matter should be left entirely to the several States, rather than by the personal views of its Presidential candidate as to a matter entirely outside of his official duties—especially when he did not consider the question of equal suffrage of sufficient importance in 1915 to go from Washington to New York to vote on it. The announcement of this attitude by Mr. Bacon, candidate for Senator in New York, is a warning of what will happen when Congress meets, if Mr. Hughes and a Republican Congress are chosen. But by that time the note will have been collected, and those who paid it will have a "swell chance" to get their money back.

BOARDMAN WRIGHT.

New York, Sept. 12, 1916.

A Balkan Prophecy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Lieutenant Ives exchanged his easy chair for the firing line few of the military critics have indulged in prophecy. Having no reputation in that line to preserve, may I hazard a guess that the Bulgarian advance in the Dobrudja was designed primarily to force Rumania to recall the bulk of her troops from the Carpathians to the Black Sea, and that when this has been done the Germanic allies will attempt an offensive down the Danube from near Orsova, joining with it a threat to cross the Danube all along the Bulgarian border? Of course, free navigation of the Danube would be a great advantage to the Germans, and they will probably make every effort to open the river.

HARRY COOK.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1916.

The New War Autos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Jules Verne prefigured the submarine, so H. G. Wells seems to have provided the idea for the new war autos. Like the elephants of ancient Indian and Carthaginian armies, they are evidently effective in a charge, not, however, subject to panic. Their usefulness depends on fine artillery backing and the distempered morale of the victims. Otherwise they must be vulnerable to steady gunfire. The Teuton grit seems negligible. The numbers of unwounded prisoners taken are significant.

B.

Cos Cob, Conn., Sept. 15, 1916.

"Inclosed Herewith."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any reason why the above words appear almost constantly in business communications? Since this is an age of elimination, of efficiency in every branch of industrial and commercial life, why do correspondents permit these two words, which have the same meaning, to be used? If inclosed, of course it is herewith. If herewith, of course it is inclosed. Why use superfluous words?

ALVA E. TAYLOR.

New York, Sept. 7, 1916.

BLEEDING HEARTS.

Heart of the woods, September heart,
Why dost thou bleed so soon?
Canst not escape Frost's cruel dart
A little while? Where is the Moon?—
She'll lend her silver shield!

Thou'rt bound to die, heart of the leaves,
To bleed to death, but, oh,
Be brave! my heart, too, bleeds and grieves—
I have to hide its pain and woe
A little ere I yield.

Thou art so calm, heart of the trees,
At peace and done with strife!
I hate to see the wanton breeze
Shake down thy leaves like drops of life,
Till thou art stripped and bare!

But thou hast hope! Another year,
Another warm, young Spring,
Will woo thee back from death and fear
To love. For me 'twill bring
But sequence of despair!

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

THE PLIGHT OF ASSYRIA.

Needs of Christian and Kurd in That War-Ravaged Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On July 9 you were very kind to publish in your valued paper an appeal signed by some sixteen prominent Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church on behalf of the Assyrian Christians known as Nestorians, or Syrians, living in Northwestern Persia, in Urumia and Salmas, and across the mountains in the heart of Kurdistan. As these noncombatant people have suffered very greatly, even before the regular massacres and deportation of the Armenians in Turkey began, it may interest your readers to hear of their present situation from one than whom no one is better fitted to speak. Dr. H. P. Packard is the head of the American hospital at Urumia. Then his appeal for the Kurds shows his catholic sympathy and generous heart. It may be recalled that Dr. Packard with two Syrian doctors—both of whom have since fallen victims to typhoid—risked their lives and saved some 2,000 souls in Geogtapa, five miles from Urumia, when he pleaded their cause with the Kurd who was attacking the town and took them at night to the city, when Geogtapa was given to the flames and entirely plundered.

I have added in parentheses some explanatory notes to show the various phases that may help to make the letter more vivid.

PAUL SHIMMON,
Representing Mar Shimun, Patriarch of the Syrian Church.

New York, Sept. 15, 1916.

Letter from Dr. H. P. Packard, Urumia, Persia, dated July 21, 1916.

Relief burdens are still heavy, and it is hard to know what is the least that we can do for the sake of the Christians. You know from personal experience how hard it is to get the Moslem masters (who, as a rule, own the land on which Christians live) to do anything for their Christian subjects. We do not want to use relief money for the advantage of these masters, but it may be that in many cases Christians cannot get any help from their masters to reroof their homes, and may have to sit in ruins if we do not do something for them. (The village masters, as a rule, have also been hardly knocked by the war.) It may be that by giving part of the timber we may be able to induce masters to supply the remainder. We sincerely hope that there will not have to be as much crowding during the coming Winter as there was in the past. (It is the third Winter in Urumia and Salmas since they were destroyed.) Some of the villages, such as Balou, Gachen, Walinda, and Geogtapa, have been terribly crowded with the people of Tergawar, Dasht, and Mergawar, (districts on the Perso-Turkish border which had been destroyed even before the war began,) besides many from Marbishoo and Nochea, (Turkish frontier,) as well as some from Tiari and other places in the mountains over the border. The Matran (Metropolitan Bishop of the Nestorian Church living in Nichea, Turkey, near the border,) has gone to Umbi, in Tergawar, and is now sitting there, and others are beginning to push up toward the foothills, but I fear that there will be no earnest effort to get these people established for the Winter, and we may expect them to return to the plain, even if peace should be declared in the Fall. (This was written before they knew anything of what was to happen in Bitlis and Mush, in Armenia, which fell into Turkish hands in August, although since then retaken for the fourth time by the Russians.) Their villages are entirely in ruins, and there is no timber to be found without taking it from the Urumia plain, and the scarcity of cattle will make it impossible to accomplish this work this Autumn, even if it were considered safe for the people to go back now, and we cannot get this assurance from the authorities. Some movement has begun toward Bashkala, (on the Turkish border,) but it promises to be small, and the investigation made in the mountains by David, the brother of Mar Shimun, and Malick Khoshaaba and Malick Ismael, and their men makes them feel that there is no hope of getting back to their homes before Winter. This means that the mountaineers (the bulk of the Nestorian Church) will be on us for another Winter, and that relief work in Urumia will be heavy for some time. These mountaineers have had no fields to sow; they have no harvest. They have had to depend on charity so far, and will have to depend on relief until they can return to their homes.

We already have begun to make quilts. We shall make 2,000 now and 2,000 or 3,000 in the Fall if we see that there is need for them. We have also arranged to spend $3,000 for simple garments to be ready for the late Fall. I succeeded in concluding the first wheat purchase today. We got fifty loads at 65 krans, (about $8 now,) and have had 200 loads offered in Dole for 60 krans per load. The crops are small here, and we expect that prices will be high this year, for there was no sowing in Tergawar, Dasht, or Mergawar, and the Sulduz sowing was much less than usual, and much of the young wheat has been pastured. The Enzel crop is about half of the normal, and Somal also cannot furnish much for outside. (These are fertile districts in noncombatant Persia, but crushed by war conditions.)

One of the greatest needs of the present time is that among the Kurds. I realize that this question will not be popular with many Christians in America, as well as in Persia. The Begzadi Kurds who are left on this side of the border are rayats (subjects) and not servants of the chiefs, who are the riflemen. We all know that when fortune favors them these rayats are almost as predatory as the servant class, but when the servants ran off with the chiefs they stripped the rayats of everything that they could take away, and we see these people starving now. They have nothing to reap for the coming year, so their condition is far more deplorable than that of the Christians. There will be few to appeal for the Kurds, but this is an opportunity that Christendom is not likely to have again. If we would follow the teachings of the Christ whom we profess to follow we would pray more for these same Kurds than we have, and we should be glad in this time of their great need to give to them and show them that the Master's teaching is different from that of their prophet. (These Kurds are to the Christians in Persia what the Mexican bandits are to the Americans, with the further difference that Persia is even far worse than Mexico, and Christians are not on the same level with Mohammedans before the courts, &c.)

Our reports for work till July 1 will contain estimates of the needs of the coming Winter, because supplies should be laid in now if we would get them as economically as possible, and it is necessary that we should have large sums of money soon. The quilt business here and in Salmas will consume $30,000, and the clothing account will require an expenditure of not less than $8,000. The wheat bill for the year we cannot estimate accurately yet. But I think we shall have to spend not less than $100,000 before another harvest.

LESSONS OF TRACTION STRIKES.

What New York Might Learn from the Experiences of American and European Cities.

By JOHN P. FOX.

New York, Sept. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to one who has impartially investigated the results of transit strikes in other cities that the public has almost always been the chief sufferer in the end. Higher wages have been followed by inferior service, while unionism has undermined discipline at the expense of safety and the proper treatment of passengers by employes. No one will question the fact that unions have their place, and that strikes are necessary in certain trades, nor the possibility that transit workers may need better conditions and higher wages on some of the lines in New York. But, whether the railway companies are right or wrong in the present instance, the victory of the Amalgamated seems sure to be an injury to the public. Unionism has been carried so far on transit systems in this country that the people must now step in and insist on the consideration of their rights.

The experience of other cities with similar strikes is of considerable interest at the present time, and in no city have the results of a successful strike been more hurtful than in Boston. Once noted as a city where the employes were exceptionally careful and courteous to the public and were paid the highest wages, today there is widespread carelessness among the men; little or none of the former politeness or helpfulness shown for passengers; and a boosting of wages has come about which has driven the company to seek legislative relief from financial obligations in order to check a deteriorating service.

During its conflict with the Amalgamated four years ago the Boston company had reached the point where New York stands today, with cars in full operation; when the public authorities compelled the company to take the men back, at the expense of discipline and a resulting wage increase of over half a million dollars a year, in addition to the three-quarters of a million which the strike had cost. It is said that the higher wages now paid have attracted a better class of men to enter the service; but to the public no such improvement is apparent. The deterioration in the conduct of the employes has outweighed any change for the better.

There appears to be no real need of transit strikes today to enable employés to get better working conditions. With the existence of public service commissions, State arbitration boards, responsive public officials and legislative bodies, and so many citizens ready to take up a just cause, the electric railway employé simply alienates the public by such unnecessary strikes as the present one. When the British Columbia electric men recently wanted shorter hours, instead of striking they went to the Premier of the Province, who called in the company officials, investigated the question, decided in favor of the men, and, when the company objected to the proposed concessions, legislative action was promptly threatened until the company yielded.

The strongest arguments against the interference of the unions with public transportation are to be found in the experience of British cities. On no transit lines are the workers better treated than on the municipally owned and operated systems of England, with their nine-hour day, six days a week, free uniforms, a week's vacation every year with pay, pensions, bonuses for safety, and frequent increases of wages. And yet these model transit systems, which are generally charged with paternalism, in order to maintain discipline and give adequate service to the public, have found the unions a menace, and have on more than one occasion fought them with every weapon used by the New York companies, such as refusing union recognition, locking out men, employing strikebreakers and even prominent citizens to maintain service, declining arbitration, refusing to reinstate strike leaders, and taking men back only on signing individual contracts.

The stories of the English tramway strikes read surprisingly like the New York strike up to the present time, and it is to be hoped that this one will end in the same way, with the subordination of unionism and unreasonable demands to the interests of the public.

On the Halifax municipal system in 1906 the men struck to compel the reinstatement of a motorman who had caused a fatal accident resulting in the loss of two lives and injuries to other passengers. The city employed strikebreakers, gradually replacing them with local men, refused arbitration on the ground that it could not discharge new men, and took back only a small number of the strikers who were sufficiently penitent and could be given work.

The English railroad strike of 1911 was coincident with a widespread condition of unrest on the tramway systems, and caused several inconsidered strikes in the large cities. While the municipal managers at times conceded something to the men in order to stop the epidemic of strike fever, the public interests were kept foremost, only reasonable concessions being made; while in some cities the unions were handled without gloves. In Leeds, the men started to strike without notice or any good cause, in spite of the plea of the Mayor for a day's delay to initiate arbitration. They were promptly locked out by the manager, obliged to accept the very terms they had rejected, and sign a three years' agreement.

In Glasgow, where one might expect the unions to have the greatest hold, the sternest measures of all were applied. Concessions had just been made to the men before they went out, so that little consideration was shown them. The municipal manager was given absolute power to handle the strike. Arbitration was refused because it carried with it reinstatement of all the men, and it was decided to retain all new men and never to let certain strikers return. In this case the city itself broke up the union because of its interference with a public service.

In Liverpool, more leniency was shown in taking back the strikers, because they admitted they had been misled, and promised never to strike again. When the men suddenly left their posts in the municipal power house, threatening the city's lighting supply as well as current for the cars, prominent young men took the places of the strikers, and kept the fires, engines, and dynamos going day and night. When the strike was over, these volunteer citizens formed a permanent body to respond in future emergencies. Public money as well as private funds were given to the municipal employes who were loyal during the strike.

While the New York transit lines are not operated by the city, many of them are owned by it, and no city in the world is so dependent on transit as New York is. Unionism has twice interrupted the service, and if the English municipal systems were justified in taking extreme measures to serve the public, are not the New York companies all the more justified, and should not all the authorities support them to the end in preventing further interruptions? If the strikers were misled and are penitent, let them be taken back as individuals, but under conditions which will make them remember that they deserted positions of public trust.

The transit systems of New York and the character of their employes have been steadily improving in recent years. To give in to the union now would demoralize discipline and endanger all the progress in the treatment of the public on the cars. It is greatly to be hoped that the strikers will see their mistake, and avoid further conflict.

To recognize the union would also mean a constant rise in wages without regard to the ability of companies to pay the increase. That is what is alarming the companies in Union cities. While freight rates can be raised on railroads, it is impossible to raise city fares. With the obligations of the dual system to face and a heavier cost of subway construction than ever expected, the city of New York is certainly interested in keeping down the operating expenses of the companies, unless taxes are to be burdened with future deficits.

If the New York unions were only like one in Toronto there would be no reason for writing this criticism of unionism. When the employes of the Toronto municipal lines met this Spring to consider wages they decided that the time was inopportune to ask for an increase, and unanimously passed the following resolution:

> "While there has been a large increase in the cost of living in Toronto since the present standard of wages was fixed, we realize that any increase that we would receive at this time would mean increased taxation on the rate payers, who are at present heavily taxed, many of them being workingmen like ourselves, struggling to maintain those dependent on them and hold their homes, which they were forced to buy during the time of the boom in order to keep a roof over their heads. Therefore, we will refrain from making any requests at the present time for increased wages. We pledge our loyal support and co-operation to make the service as congenial for the public as circumstances will permit, and as efficient and inexpensive to the municipality as careful operation and attention to duty can accomplish, with a view that developments will later warrant an acceptable readjustment."

JOHN P. FOX.

MR. EDISON'S REASONS.

Accepted as a Clear Statement of the Case in Favor of Mr. Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Edison's statement of reasons why he shall vote for Mr. Wilson, as published in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Sept. 10, is not only refreshing to the spirit and clarifying to the mind but it is of special value since the event of the Maine election. The result in that State by no means insures the election of Mr. Hughes, although it does give encouragement to him and his advocates because of the indication that the Progressives are likely to become Republicans again.

The writer favored Colonel Roosevelt as the Republican Presidential candidate largely for the reasons stated by Mr. Edison, and because, while recognizing Mr. Wilson's merits as an honest, intelligent, courageous, and adequate man, he felt that the country should have the choice between him and another man of entirely different temperament, but equally known of record as President of the United States. With the opportunity of choice between Wilson and Roosevelt, the people would have gone on record as for or against a certain, definite known policy, instead of being forced, as they are now, to choose between the known and the unknown—between Wilson with his record of accomplishment and Hughes with his well-intentioned generalities of statement.

What better practical statement of the issue can be made than this of Mr. Edison: "Mr. Wilson has now had about four years of experience, and I think he has earned faith and trust. I do not think it is logical or sensible to change to an inexperienced and untried man just for the sake of change, or without much better reasons being given for the change than any I have noticed"?

Mr. Wilson has evidenced possession of the most desirable quality of the practical mind, namely, ability to face the fact unflinchingly and to adapt his action to the emergency. Of course, he has not pleased all of us, but the fact is that he has steadily moved forward amid a complication of difficulties that makes factious criticism of him look contemptible. Conceding to Mr. Hughes an equally practical, capable, and honest mind, one must admit the unknown quality of the support he will receive from the party which nominated him. The more nearly he resembles Roosevelt the more he will be opposed, because he was chosen as an escape from the possibility of Roosevelt. It is poor policy to "swap horses while crossing the stream," and it is worse yet to surrender the known good for an unknown chance of something better.

If the people of this country neglect to support President Wilson, it will be due to their not knowing their own mind, or to the ascendency of special interests, because he is the type of man who will respond to the will of the people as they may manifest it.

HAROLD W. STEVENS.

Sag Harbor, L. I., Sept. 15, 1916.

The End of Kultur.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article entitled "Romanticism as the Heart of Kultur," published in your issue of the 12th inst., is meant, perhaps, to be a defense of German Kultur, but it is, in fact, the gravest accusation ever formulated against it. If Kultur is the equivalent word for culture it should mean the "enlightening and discipline acquired by mental and moral training," which uplift men, making them capable of contributing to the progress of mankind. Such, however, does not seem to be the case with Kultur, if we accept as just Mr. Ritter's interpretation of the word. It appears to be only a mental training which develops the brain to the detriment of the spirit. It must, therefore, be negative. It is destructive of man's morality, extinguishing in his heart all dictates of justice and brotherhood. It is anti-Christian, anti-human. No wonder, therefore, that it may lead a whole nation to justify the "rape of Belgium," and think the wholesale drowning of hundreds of children, women, and other innocent noncombatants going their own way to be only "the case

FINDS INEFFICIENCY IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Herbert L. Hill Tells Convention Bad Management Accounts for Failing Attendance.

CUTS CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

New York City's Sunday Problem Declared to be the Hardest in the World to Solve.

Inefficient management of many Sunday schools of the country is largely responsible for decreasing attendance and membership in Protestant churches, said Herbert L. Hill, General Secretary of the New York City Sunday School Association, in an address yesterday afternoon at the annual convention of the Sunday School Teachers' Association of the Lutheran Churches in the Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, Eighty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. Mr. Hill's work is broadly conducted in the interest of all of the eighteen Protestant denominations in Manhattan and the Bronx, to each of which he stands in the relation of efficiency expert and adviser in the work of developing and managing Sunday schools and training teachers.

While his subject on the program was "Conditions in the Sunday Schools of New York City Today," he touched on many national and international points of the work. He said in part:

"It has been found that 85 per cent. of the membership in Protestant churches comes from the Sunday schools. It is also shown by reliable statistics that 90 per cent. of the men and women reclaimed and brought into the churches through mission influences and similar Christian work have had some religious training in their youth."

The average effort required to get one person into church membership takes the combined services of seventeen officials of churches, Christian societies, or teachers, said Mr. Hill.

"The Protestant world has a Sunday school attendance of more than 30,000,000, of whom 18,400,000 are in the Sunday schools of the United States, Canada, and Mexico," said he. "This is a gain in the last three years of 2,000,000, of whom 1,800,000 are credited to the American schools. New York State, in 1915, had over 1,000,000; Manhattan and the Bronx, 118,000, representing the eighteen denominations.

"Between 1908 and 1912 there was a decrease of 9,000 in these two boroughs. Since 1912 this loss has been reduced by a gain of 4,696. Although Pennsylvania has as large a foreign population as New York, the average percentage of Sunday school attendance there is larger.

"We really have the hardest problem in this city to be found in any city of the world. I believe no other place on earth has similar conditions and influences which keep children away from the Sunday schools. In the past parents made it a custom to talk with their children of their Sunday school studies. Times have changed. This instruction is now put up to the Sunday school teachers, who must assume the responsibility. Today many parents make no effort to have their children attend the school, yet the Sunday school is the fundamental and very foundation of Christian development, on which the churches must depend."

Mr. Hill said the remedy is to be found in better management of the places of religious instruction, trained teachers and more efficient instruction, with superintendents and other supervisors who have knowledge of their work and more interest in its practice.

"Some reason for the difficulties here," said Mr. Hill, "are found in the mixture of nationalities—the great cosmopolitan population, immigration, shifting population, and many peculiar attractions of a big city not to be met with in many other places."

The Rev. Mr. Paul F. Hanckel spoke of the "Sunday School as a Feeder to the Church." The convention adopted a report favoring training schools for Sunday school teachers of the Lutheran Church in New York City. The school is to be opened at the Concordia Collegiate Institute in the Bronx.

Scofield-Brush.

Frederick M. Scofield, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Scofield of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss Ruth Brush, a daughter of Mrs. Caroline Bartlett of Boston by her first husband, were married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Summer home of the bridegroom's parents at Congers, N. Y., by the Rev. Bernard Rogers. The bride was attended by Mrs. Georgia Skillman of Brooklyn as matron of honor. Mr. Scofield's best man was Henry Haversraw. Mr. and Mrs. Scofield will live at 187 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today for Bergen on the Norwegian-America liner Bergensfjord are:

Robert Anderson, P. T. Bare, Mrs. W. Seward Brown, Mrs. Emily C. Cliff, E. L. Fox, Louis Goldsall, Miss Emilie Gran, Miss Priscilla Hanna, Miss Isabel F. Hapgood, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Hibbard, Thomas Hodge, William Hodge, Miss Lillian M. Jones, Captain E. B. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lowrie, Paul Pfaff, Captain Emil Olsen, Archibald P. Parker, Thomas F. Peters, John Randolph, Franklin A. Ray, Maddin Summers, United States Consul General at Moscow; Mrs. Summers, William Walker Smith, First Secretary United States Legation at Copenhagen, and D. Woodhall.

Among those who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul were:

Mrs. L. A. Adamson, Mrs. Louise Adamson, J. B. Albury, Walter Allen, Jane Allwood, C. M. G., M. G. Bennett, Miss Elsie Baker, Mrs. A. M. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Blake, Miss Blake, Mrs. M. G. Browne, Dr. Leigh Buckner, Miss Kathleen Burke, Miss Leonora Caldwell, W. B. Cleland, Mrs. R. Collier, Miss A. B. Collier, the Right Rev. Bishop Courtney, Miss Mabel C. Courtney, John Darling, Frank L. Dewier, Miss E. East, Miss E. Forbes, Mrs. A. W. Gibbs, the Rev. and Mrs. E. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Graham, J. W. Grimston, R. C. Hamilton, Miss V. E. Hardwick, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Harris, H. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Howland, Horace Jayne, S. W. Magnus, Miss Terry Meade, Miss Rosie Meade, A. M. Muirhead, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norwood, the Rev. Dennis O'Connor, Countess of Limerick, H. S. Peters, Miss Dore Plowden, Vernon J. Richards, Miss O. Muriel Ross, Mrs. Claire Scott, J. A. Swanton, Mrs. Tate, J. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Yates, Mrs. L. A. Thomson, O. G. F. Thomas, and Mrs. R. Shaw.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
Ask your Physician
Note the Name
CELESTINS

The Late Seth Low

SETH LOW, EX-MAYOR OF NEW YORK, DIES

Continued from Page 1.

the development of bridge facilities, the improvement of public works, and especially the establishment of the merit system in the subordinate grades of the city service.

Received as Leading American.

At the end of his last term as Mayor of Brooklyn, Dr. Low went abroad, spending several years in travel and study, and being everywhere received with consideration and distinction as a leading American. In 1887, the firm of which he was the head was dissolved and he retired from business.

Dr. Low, always a loyal alumnus of Columbia, had been a member of the Board of Trustees since 1881. In 1890 he was tendered the Presidency of the University and accepted, being then in his fortieth year. Dr. Low made no pretension to being an educator in the technical or professional sense, but his administration was brilliant. Mainly through his efforts the university was removed from its downtown site "as King's College to the present commanding one on Morningside Heights. His influence brought many large gifts to the university and raised it from an inconspicuous place among the educational institutions of this country to that of the leader, with more students than any other. Dr. Low himself gave the university the $1,000,000 library building that stands as a memorial to his father.

In addition to building up the university, he brought about the co-ordination of the various schools and founded the University Council, which made the sphere of university influence include more than 5,000 students and nearly 500 instructors.

Sets Tasks for Colleges.

When asked what he considered the greatest need of American colleges and universities today, Dr. Low once said:

"Each college has its specific need. When I was in Chicago I urged the university of that city to become an authority on railroads, since it was situated in the greatest railroad centre of the country. While at Johns Hopkins I said that university should give its attention to the negro problem. I believe also that the University of California should devote itself to the Asiatic question. As for Columbia, situated in this city, I believe that its attention should be turned to finance, and on the human side it should study carefully the immigration question. Each institution should attempt to become an authority on that subject to which its geographical situation makes it best adapted."

In 1901 Dr. Low resigned from the Presidency of the university, but he continued as a Trustee until July, 1914, when he ended his connection with the board after serving for thirty-three years. At that time he said:

"The value of Columbia lies not in her conspicuous sons, but her chief and permanent value to the city is in the constant witness she bears to the usefulness, to the nobility of the intellectual life and in the work she is always doing to uphold that life."

Dr. Low entered the politics of New York City in 1897, when he was selected by the leaders of the reform movement to head the municipal ticket for Mayor. However, the Republicans placed a ticket in the field and the reform party was defeated by Tammany.

Dr. Low continued his work for reform in spite of his defeat, and then in 1899 President McKinley appointed him one of the delegates from this country to the Peace Conference at The Hague. He took a prominent part in the deliberations of this body, and his services were highly commended by its President.

Elected Mayor of New York.

In 1900 Dr. Low again ran for Mayor in the reform movement, and was elected by a large majority. He gave the city a clean and progressive administration along the lines he had successfully introduced in Brooklyn, with the result that he was mentioned for Mayor years after he left office in 1903.

Although retired from active politics for several years, Dr. Low maintained his interest, and took an active part in the effort for legislation for the reform of the system of elections, and the betterment of other conditions.

Dr. Low was prominent as an arbitrator in labor questions, and held a number of quasi-public offices. President Wilson, in November, 1914, appointed him one of the commission of three to settle the coal strike in Colorado. In the same year he was elected President of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he was especially active after the outbreak of the European war. He was chairman of the Executive Committee of Tuskegee Institute, and identified with several other institutions.

Dr. Low was Chairman of the Committee on City Government in the recent Constitutional Convention. He is said to have worked day and night for more than six months while holding this position.

During the three months before his illness, Dr. Low devoted himself exclusively to finding a solution of the differences between the Railroad Brotherhoods and their employers. Even after he was stricken he kept in touch with the Brotherhood heads, with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and with the other union leaders with whom he was friendly. Until his illness became acute several days ago, he was active in the work of the National Civic Federation, in which he was deeply interested.

Pays Taxes Long Overlooked.

An instance of his uprightness was given in December, 1906, after he had practically retired from public life, when he paid taxes amounting to $27,397 on a mortgage that had been overlooked and forgotten for many years.

Dr. Low was interested in several corporations. He was President and a Director of the Bedford Farmers' Co-operative Association and a Trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. In addition he was a former President of the American Geological Society of America, the Geographical Society of New York, the New York Academy of Political Sciences and was a Vice President of the New York Academy of Science. He was a member of the New England Society and the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and belonged to the Century, City, Republican, Down Town, Authors', Barnard, and Columbia University Clubs of New York, and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn.

In 1880 Dr. Low married Miss Annie Wroe Scollay Curtis of Boston, a daughter of Justice Benjamin Robins Curtis of the United States Supreme Court. Dr. and Mrs. Low had no children, but two nieces and a nephew made their home with them.

PLANS FOR SUNDAY'S VISIT.

Wife of Evangelist Asks Pastors to Tell of His Campaign.

Mrs. William A. Sunday, wife of the evangelist, has selected, with the approval of her husband, a site for the Sunday tabernacle in this city. The building will be erected in 168th Street, near Broadway, and Mr. Sunday is expected to begin his campaign which will last two months, and possibly three, on March 1, 1917.

Many clergymen of this city called together yesterday after the morning services, the leading men and women in their congregations and read to them a confidential letter sent out by Mrs. Sunday through the Chairman of the New York Committee, James M. Speers. Mrs. Sunday asked what New York churches would do toward co-operating in the evangelistic work here. In her letter she said:

If it is possible for you to state at the moment just what is the attitude of your official board toward this campaign we would like to know at once. We would also like to know what is the attitude of your people. And lastly, don't delay a moment in letting us know just what is your own attitude as a New York minister toward Sunday and his campaign.

A canvass of ministers and their official boards, made on the upper west side of Manhattan and in the Bronx after the conferences yesterday, seemed to show very general support of the Sunday plans. No outspoken opponents were found. Some said they did not wholly approve of Sunday and of the influence said to be exerted over him by his wife, but they declared they would do or say nothing to interfere with his campaign.

Referee to Hear Mack Divorce Suit.

Enos S. Booth has been appointed referee in the Supreme Court to take testimony in the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Rita B. Mack against Dr. Charles A. Mack, visiting physician at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and one of the leading eye and ear specialists in the city, who has an office at 313 West Forty-sixth Street. Mrs. Mack alleges that her husband has an income of $7,000 a year.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivingston St.
East Houston St., cor Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

MANHATTAN OPERA CONCERT

Mme. Langenhan, Miss Eymann, and Leon Rothier the Soloists.

The second of the Sunday evening concerts at the Manhattan Opera House was given there last night with Mme. Christine Langenhan, soprano; Miss Catherine Eymann, pianist, and Leon Rothier, bass, as soloists. Mr. Rothier sang "Vulcan's song" from Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis," and Schumann's "The Two Grenadiers"; Miss Eymann played Grieg's Concerto in A minor for piano and orchestra, and Mme. Langenhan sang Elsa's Dream from "Lohengrin," and took part with Mr. Rothier in Faure's "Le Crucifix." The orchestral numbers were the "Tannhäuser" overture, Chabrier's "Espana," introduction to Act III. of "Lohengrin," Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, two lyric pieces of Grieg arranged for orchestra, and Strauss's waltzes from "Fledermaus."

There was a large audience and considerable enthusiasm at times. The orchestra had apparently been improved in personnel over last week, and played with much better precision and general effect. Mr. Rothier, among the soloists, gave the most occasion for discriminating enjoyment, and there was much to be admired in his singing. Miss Eymann, a new pianist, played with success, except for occasions when brilliance and power were demanded, but Mme. Langenhan's singing left something to be desired.

Sir Cavendish Boyle.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Sir Cavendish Boyle, Governor of Newfoundland during 1901-4, died here today in his sixty-eighth year. He was educated in Charterhouse, and became connected with the Government service in 1870, when he was appointed a Magistrate, and held other offices in the Leeward Islands. Sir Cavendish was formerly Colonial Secretary in Bermuda and Gibraltar, and Government Secretary of British Guiana during 1894-1901. During this time he administered the government on several occasions, and was Chairman of the British Guiana Bank. In 1899 he was delegate for British Guiana and Bermuda to the reciprocity negotiations with the United States. In July, 1914, Sir Cavendish married Miss Louise Sassoon, a niece of the late Arthur Sassoon.

PRESIDENT STARTS ON FUNERAL TRIP

To Return to Shadow Lawn Tuesday After Burying Sister at Columbia, S. C.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 17.—President and Mrs. Wilson, with Dr. Cary T. Grayson and Professor Stockton Axson of Princeton, the President's brother-in-law, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon to take a train for Columbia, S. C., to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Annie W. Howe, the President's sister, who died in New London yesterday. The train left Trenton at 4:56, and in the interval the party motored about the city. They were recognized by many people who knew Mr. Wilson here as Governor, and a crowd of several hundred gathered to see them off.

They will go to Columbia by way of Washington, reaching their destination at 11:35 o'clock tomorrow morning, and will start back for Long Branch at 6:15 o'clock in the evening. The services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Columbia.

The President and his party left Shadow Lawn at 2 o'clock this afternoon in an automobile. All arrangements for political conferences are awaiting the President's return on Tuesday, when it is expected that he will assume the active direction of his campaign. He will probably keep his engagement to speak before the National Grain Dealers Association in Baltimore on Sept. 25.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The funeral train with President Wilson on board passed through Washington at 9:30 o'clock tonight. A stop of a few minutes was made, but no members of the party left the train.

In addition to the President and Mrs. Wilson, those in the party were Miss Margaret Wilson, Joseph R. Wilson of Baltimore, a brother of Mrs. Howe; John A. Wilson of Franklin, Penn., a cousin; Mrs. Anne Cothran of Philadelphia, a daughter; Josephine Cothran, a granddaughter; George and Wilson Howe, sons, and Dr. Grayson, the White House physician.

WHITE FUNERAL TODAY.

Services for Noted Editor Will be Held in St. John's Cathedral.

The funeral of Horace White, formerly editor of The Evening Post, who died on Saturday at his home, 18 West Sixty-ninth Street, will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the choir of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Rev. Canon Jones of the Cathedral will conduct the services.

The honorary pallbearers will be William Dean Howells, George McAneny, A. B. Hepburn, Lawrence Godkin, Alfred Cowles of Chicago, Rollo Ogden, Oswald Garrison Villard, John M. Wilson, Thomas F. Tonetti. At his home last night it was said that Mr. White's body would be cremated and the ashes sent to Chicago for burial in the family plot in Graceland Cemetery.

Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton, consulting physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and widely known as a writer on medical subjects, died on Saturday in his seventy-third year. He was made a Knight in 1900 and a Baronet eight years later. Sir Thomas had received many degrees, among which were Doctor of Science and Doctor of Laws from Edinburgh University. He was a medical doctor of the Royal University of Ireland, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he was also a Vice President.

Obituary Notes.

SYDNEY PAGET, formerly manager of the racing stable of the late William C. Whitney, and for many years a resident of New York, died in London, England, on Saturday, in his sixtieth year. Mr. Paget was a son of Lord Alfred Paget, son of the Marquis of Anglesey, and came to the United States when he was 18 years old. He was one of fourteen children and had to earn his living. He settled in Custer, Montana, and became a cowboy, later starting a horse ranch. In 1897 he sold his ranch and became Mr. Whitney's manager.

ALEXANDER MORTEN, formerly a sporting writer on The New York Sun, and the founder and head of the firm of Morten & Co., wine importers, of 77 Broad Street, died on Saturday at the German Hospital, in his sixty-sixth year. He lived at 141 East Twenty-first Street. Mr. Morten was born in England and was a graduate of Cambridge University. He was a tennis and billiard player and won several cups and other trophies in the contests of the Racquet and Tennis Club, of which he was a member. Mr. Morten also belonged to the Tuxedo and Manhasset Clubs and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Marjorie Leland Morten, who is well known as an artist.

Mrs. ELIZA DAYTON GARDINER HARTSHORN, widow of Dr. Isaac Hartshorn of Providence, died late last night at her home, Haldon Hall, in Newport, in her eighty-fifth year. She was born in Brooklyn and was one of the first managers of St. Mary's Orphanage in East Providence, R. I.

Colonel JOHN H. BEACON, Sixth Infantry, died of heart disease yesterday in Colonia Dublan, when preparing to leave for Calexico, Cal., to command a brigade of National Guard troops.

JAMES C. COURTS, Clerk of the House Appropriations Committee for the last thirty-two years, and active in the framing of appropriation measures during many Congresses, died yesterday at his country home near Washington, in his sixty-second year.

Dr. PATRICK F. HOGAN, a physician for many years in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 472 Fifth Avenue, in that borough. He was born in Ireland and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1872.

WATSON OLMSTEAD, a resident of Orange for several years, died on Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. May Woodman, in South Orange, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year, leaving also his wife and five children.

JAMES FISHER, a lifelong resident of Newton, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there, in his fifty-fifth year, leaving three children.

CARL SOHST, a musician who had been connected with orchestral organizations, and who had retired from active work for about two years, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 137 East Ninety-fourth Street. For many years he was a Trustee and member of the Philharmonic Society and a member of the Faculty of the National and other conservatories, where he taught the brass instruments.

The Rev. Father PIUS O'CONNOR, chaplain at Laurel Hill, N. J., for twenty-one years, died on Saturday in St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, in his sixty-sixth year. He was ordained in Rome and was a priest for thirty-two years.

GEORGE BRADBURY, whose collection of crystal rock was one of the best in the world, and who for many years was connected with the Cook Locomotive Works of Paterson, N. J., died on Saturday at his home in Totowa, N. J.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH SILVER, widow of David Miller, a shoe manufacturer, died at her home in North Tarrytown, in her eighty-first year.

JOHN FLECKENSTEIN, a produce dealer of Jersey City, who lived at 624 Hill Street, West Hoboken, died suddenly last night while visiting at the home of William Hildebrand in Jersey City.

Mrs. FREDERICKA HEILMANN, wife of John Heilmann, died on Saturday at her home, 123 Fenimore Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-second year.

GEORGE H. SYTZ, cashier of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his house in Syracuse, N. Y.

ROBERT M. WEBB of Fort Worth, Texas, and for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Saturday in the rectory of St. Peter's Church in that borough, in his fifty-fourth year.

JAMES V. SHORT, a warrant officer for twenty-five years for the Brooklyn Department of Charities, died on Saturday at his home, 152 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-sixth year.

The Rev. H. TANIS, pastor of the First Holland Reformed Church of Paterson, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there, in his forty-sixth year.

Interesting literary relics in our rare book room on the ground floor
DUTTON'S
681 Fifth Avenue

IRELAND AN ARMED CAMP.

Father O'Connor Says That Dublin Ruins Are Still Standing.

The Rev. Father Dennis O'Connor, who has been promoted during his absence in Ireland from a parish in Tarrytown, N. Y., to the Carmelite Church in East Twenty-eighth Street, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul. He said that the whole of Ireland was under martial law and there were 40,000 troops stationed in various parts of the country to keep order.

"It is a sad plight," said Father O'Connor, "to see the finest part of the picturesque city of Dublin lying in ruins. Nothing has been done so far to remove the debris or rebuild any portion of the devastated districts. A number of the rebels have been released from prisons in England and Scotland and sent back to Ireland. Their positions have been filled; they cannot obtain work, and they are not allowed to leave the country to come to America. All the poor fellows can do is to go to England. The Sinn Fein movement was much more general among the people of Ireland than was stated in the newspapers."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

POLLACK.—Sept. 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Pollack, (nee Sarah Frank,) New York City, a son.

HAUSEN.—Sept. 10, 3,675 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Hausen, a son.

HOPKINS.—Sept. 10, 720 West 181st St., to Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hopkins, a son.

KAVALER.—Sept. 12, Brunor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Kavaler, a daughter.

MAYER.—Sept. 13, 2,120 Crotona Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mayer, a son.

MELNICK.—Sept. 16, Fort Richmond, S. I., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Melnick, a son.

NATHAN.—Sept. 12, 502 West 189th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Nathan, a daughter.

POPPER.—Sept. 11, 360 East 166th St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Popper, a daughter.

SHAPIRO.—Sept. 12, 40 Wyckoff St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Shapiro, a son.

Engaged

ALPERT—WOLINSKY.—Ethel Wolinsky to Alexander Alpert.

BIENENFELD—KAINESS.—Emma R. Wainess to Jesse Bienenfeld.

CLINE—BRUNNER.—Sophie Brunner to Isidor Cline.

FRIEDMAN—OSTROW.—Jeannette Ostrow to Morris Friedman.

GERSON—GROSSBERG.—Henriette Grossberg to Alfred Gerson.

GIESEN—KEMPE.—Sadie Kempe to Philip W. Giesen.

GRAUER—GOODMAN.—Tiny Goodman to Samuel Grauer.

HIMMELREICH—ROTHEIM.—Tessie Rotheim to Arthur Himmelreich.

HORWITZ—GORDON.—Mary B. Gordon to Isadore Horwitz.

KOPLOWITZ—KAUFMAN.—Rose Kaufman to Max Koplowitz.

LEWIS—DURYEE.—Marjorie W. Duryee to Ralph C. Lewis.

LOWENFELD—MOSKOWITZ.—Lilian Moskowitz to Isadore Lowenfeld.

PECK—GAHAGAN.—Fannie F. Gahagan to Alonzo R. Peck.

ROBBINS—GOODMAN.—Beatrice Goodman to Meyer Robbins.

Married.

SCOFIELD—BRUSH.—Sept. 17, at Congers, N. Y., by the Rev. Bernard A. Rogers, Ruth Brush to Frederick N. Scofield. Boston papers copy.

DE CORDOVA—RAMSEY.—Sept. 14, Alicia Ramsey to Rudolph de Cordova.

DREYFUSS—HANAUER.—Sept. 17, Emma Hanauer to Joseph Dreyfuss.

ELKINS — MARKS.—Sept. 16, Mildred Marks to Harry Elkins.

HARRIS—STERN.—Sept. 13, Edwina Stern to Mark Harris.

HENDERSON—McQUOID.—Sept. 14, Rebecca McQuoid to Joseph Henderson.

Brooklyn.

HANNA—CEDERSTROM.—Sept. 15, Ella F. Cederstrom to John B. Hanna.

Died.

ACKER.—At Ossining, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1916, Phebe Caroline, wife of Randolph Acker. Private funeral service on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 2:30 o'clock from her late residence, 11 State St., Ossining. Relatives invited to attend.

BLACK.—On Sabbath eve, Sept. 17, 1916, at 7:45 o'clock, at his residence, Sewickley Heights, Penn., Alexander Watson Black, son of the late Dr. Alexander and Margaret Watson Black. Notice of funeral later.

CARROTT.—Arthur, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Carrott, Belle Haven, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 17, at Greenwich, Conn. Funeral on Monday, Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.

CAMP.—At Seabright, N. J., on Sept. 17, 1916, suddenly, Hugh N. Camp, 3d, in his 18th year, only child of Hugh N. and Candace E. Quinby Camp. Notice of funeral later.

CANFIELD.—On Sept. 16, 1916, at her residence, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J., Elizabeth, wife of Edward Canfield. Funeral service will be held at 40 Morton Place, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 11 A. M.

CRANE.—On Friday, Sept. 15, 1916, Cordelia Matthews, widow of Edward N. Crane, and daughter of the late John E. and Mary R. Matthews of Jamaica, L. I., at her residence, 356 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark, N. J., on Monday, the 18th inst., 11 A. M.

FAIRCHILD.—At her home in Casenovia, N. Y., Sept. 16, Clara L. D. Fairchild, daughter of the late Loring Dow of Richfield, N. Y., and wife of the late Lewison Fairchild. Funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 2:30 P. M.

FAUROT.—On Friday, Sept. 15, 1916, Josephine A., daughter of the late Solomon Faurot. Funeral services at her late residence, 1795 Popham Av., Morris Heights, Monday, at 8:30 P. M. Train leaves 155th St., 8 P. M.

FINGARR.—In Mountain Lakes, N. J., Sept. 17, 1916, Susan C., in her 77th year. Funeral services on Monday evening, Sept. 18, at 8 o'clock, at Mountain Lakes, N. J. Interment at Hudson, N. Y.

FULTON.—James, age 72, at his residence, 354 East 41st St., husband of the late Margaret Carey, and father of Mrs. Mary Meehan, Mrs. Thomas, Margaret, Katherine, and Sister Teresa Agnes. Funeral 9:30 A. M., Wednesday from St. Gabriel's Church, East 37th St.

GIBBS.—On Sunday, Sept. 17, 1916, Charles I. Gibbs, Jr., of 1,715 Caton Av., Brooklyn, husband of E. Gertrude Gibbs and son of the late Charles I. Gibbs and Louisa A. Hunt, in the 33d year of his age. Relatives, friends and members of Greenwood Lodge, 565, F. and A. M.; Scottish Rite Bodies of the Valley of Brooklyn; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Sons of the American Revolution and Marine Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the Washington Av. Baptist Church, Washington and Gates Avs., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Sept. 19, at 8 o'clock; interment at Sandwich, Mass.

GRANT.—William, of pneumonia, on Saturday, Sept. 16, beloved husband of Katherine L. Grant, (nee May Brennan.) Funeral services at his late residence, 604 West 146th St., Monday, at 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Tuesday.

HELLMAN.—On Sept. 17, Jennie (nee Silver,) relict of Jacob, and beloved mother of May H. Prenzlau and Beatrice S. Hellman. Funeral from her late residence, 15 West 90th St., Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 10 A. M.

HOYLE.—Killed in action in France on July 1, Lieutenant John Baldwin Hoyle, South Lancashire Regiment, Military Cross, B. A., Cambridge, third son of E. Lascelles and Margaret Hoyle of Holme Hall, Bakewell, Derbyshire; grandson of the late Charles F. Blake of New York, and great grandnephew of the late General John A. Dix, aged 23. His younger brother, Geoffrey Morgan Hoyle, Lieutenant Sherwood Foresters, was killed at Hooge Aug. 9, 1915, aged 21.

JOFFE.—On Sunday, Sept. 17, 1916, Ida, beloved wife of Bernard Joffe. Funeral services at her late residence, 919 Second Av., on Monday, Sept. 18, at 3 P. M. Interment at Acacia Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

JONES.—On Sunday, Sept. 17, 1916, at Litchfield, Conn., Frederick Jones, son of the late O. W. and E. M. Jones, home, Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 19, at 11:30 A. M., on arrival of 7:15 train from New York. Interment at Fairfield, Conn.

KEMP.—John. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Bldg.,) Tuesday morning, 10:30 o'clock.

KENNEDY.—Mary E., Sept. 17, 1916, (nee Deering,) beloved wife of Roderick J. Kennedy. Funeral from her late residence, 2,043 Ryer Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, Tremont, 10 A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Greenwood. Chicago papers please copy.

KING.—Suddenly, on Sept. 16, Frank J. King, in his 62d year. Relatives and friends, also members of Cable Council 978 and Commercial Council, Loyal Association, R. A., are invited to attend his funeral from St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 2 P. M.

KING.—At East Orange, N. J., Sept. 16, 1916, Mary E., wife of the late John S. King and mother of Graham King of South Orange. Funeral services at Grace Church, Orange, Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Geneva, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers. Geneva papers please copy.

LOW.—On Sunday, Sept. 17, at Bedford Hills, Seth Low, son of the late Abiel Abbot Low and Ellen Dow Low, in the 67th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Died.

MENEKE—(MEINEKE.)—Sunday, Sept. 17, Phebe Anne, widow of the late Charles W. Meineke. Services Monday evening, Sept. 18, 8 P. M., at her late home, 115 West 94th. Interment private.

MORTEN.—On Sept. 16, 1916, Alexander Morten, beloved husband of Marjorie Morten. Funeral services from his late residence, 141 East 21st St., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 11 A. M.

SINCLAIR.—At Plaza Hotel, New York City, Sept. 15, 1916, John J. Sinclair, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral Monday, Sept. 18, at 11 A. M., from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Irving E. Raymond, 13 East 68d St. English and Scotch papers please copy.

STANTON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1916, Frank McMillan Stanton, son of the late John and Elizabeth R. Stanton. Funeral services at 2:30 P. M., Monday, Sept. 18, 1916, from his late residence, Shore Road, Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y. Carriages will meet train leaving Long Island Railroad, Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 1:23 P. M.

SOHST.—Carl, on Sept. 17, at his late residence, 137 East 94th St.

VALENTINE.—Samuel H. Funeral services will be held at late residence, Valmar, Narragansett Pier, R. I., Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, 3 o'clock P. M.

VALENTINE.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Samuel Hempstead Valentine, at his late residence, Narragansett Pier, R. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 10 A. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT,
President.

WEBB.—At the residence of his brother, St. Peter's rectory, 346 State St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1916, Robert Marple Webb of Fort Worth, Texas, in his 53d year. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, State St., Brooklyn, Monday, Sept. 18, 9:30 A. M.

WHITE.—On Saturday, Sept. 16, at 2:30 P. M., at his residence, 18 West 09th St., in the 83d year of his age. Horace White. Funeral on Monday, Sept. 18, at 2:30 P. M., in the choir of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

WOODY.—Entered into rest at Sound Beach, Conn., on Sept. 17, Howard L. Woody of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his 47th year. Funeral services at Lafayette Avenue Friends' Church, Lafayette and Washington Avs., Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 10:45 A. M. Interment at Fountain City, Ind. Richmond (Ind.) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

ZABRISKIE.—On Friday, Sept. 15, 1916, at his residence at Barrytown, N. Y., Andrew C. Zabriskie, son of the late Christian A. and Sarah J. Thos Zabriskie. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., New York City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 19, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

ZABRISKIE.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Andrew Christian Zabriskie, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av., and 35th St., New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 10:30 A. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT,
President.

ZABRISKIE.—Headquarters of the Junior American Guard, 92 Beaver St., New York: It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie, President and commandant of this organization. The members are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 19, 10:30 o'clock.

GEORGE EARLE WARREN,
Acting President.
WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

BACHE.—Emeline, 385 Fort Washington Av., Sept. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

CULLEN.—Jane, 220 East 50th St., Sept. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GREGORY.—Elizabeth, 61 West 105th St., Sept. 15. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McHUGH.—Mary, 44 Greenwich Av., Sept. 15. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McMAHON.—Catherine, 432 West 27th St., Sept. 15. Funeral today.

McNALLY.—Mary, 139 East 43d St., Sept. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MORAN.—George, Sept. 15. Funeral Marion Av. and Fordham Road today, 9:30 A. M.

O'SHEA.—Ellen, 1,069 2d Av., Sept. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PENNOYER.—Oscar T., 169 East 95th St., Sept. 15.

SCHNACKENBERG.—Mamie, 1,056 1st Av., Sept. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHOENEMANN.—Margaret, 1,228 3d Av., Sept. 16.

STACK.—Patrick, Sept. 16. Funeral 887 10th Av. tomorrow, 9 A. M.

ZWERZ.—John, 3,320 3d Av., Sept. 15, aged 56.

Brooklyn.

BOYER.—Aaron, 789 Herkimer St., Sept.

GREEN CARS TO RUN AT NIGHT THIS WEEK

President Shonts Announces Better Accommodations for Crosstown Travelers.

FULL SERVICE IN 2 WEEKS

Subway Sunday Schedule Cut to Give Men Rest—Seventy Per Cent. of Bronx Cars in Use.

Night service on the surface lines of the New York Railways Company, withdrawn eight days ago when the strike began, will be resumed this week, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the company, said yesterday at the conclusion of the road's day of maximum operation since the walkout.

The most important effect of this move will be to restore crosstown service which the Interborough Rapid Transit Company does not supply, and lack of which has been a source of great inconvenience to persons who sought to reach ferries after nightfall.

In making the announcement that surface cars on these lines would return to their night schedules, Mr. Shonts said full service would not be attempted immediately. Nor did he say when the cars would begin to run at night.

"We will run cars again at night on the surface lines some time this week," he said. "We probably will not run them all night at first, but we will run them long enough to enable those who are employed in the downtown sections to reach their homes. The number of cars to be restored to service will depend on the number of men we will have available to operate them.

"I should say from the progress we are making now that full night service will have been resumed within two weeks. I am basing this prediction on our great success in gradually building up the day schedules. This morning, for example, we maintained better than normal schedules on our green car lines. We did not do so well this afternoon, but even so we increased the number of cars over a week ago by about 48 per cent.

"We will, of course, arrange for adequate police protection when we start running surface cars at night."

Police figures showed that 365 green cars were in service at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, nearly 90 per cent. of the week day normal and much more nearly adequate for Sunday travel.

James L. Quackenbush, attorney for the Interborough, was in charge of the Hotel Belmont headquarters yesterday, while Mr. Shonts rested from the labors of fighting two strikes at once. Mr. Quackenbush estimated the total number of men on strike on all roads at 5,000, and added that under no circumstances would the Interborough take back the subway and elevated guards who were among the number. He explained that the company placed the blame upon them for most of the trouble which has occurred.

Surface employes would be treated more leniently he said, and taken back without prejudice beyond being forced to take rank behind men now actively in the service of the green car lines.

"So far as the company is concerned, the strike is over," said Mr. Quackenbush. "The strikers will begin to realize this soon. Figuring the loss per man at $3 a day, a total of $15,000 a day in wages is being lost to them. Even professional men find it barely possible under present economic conditions to make ends meet, and the striking carmen will be forced to seek other employment in the near future when they begin to feel the pinch of actual want."

Mr. Quackenbush urged the surface strikers who want to return to service to hurry back, as, he said, the organization was rapidly being perfected without them.

A committee of sixteen from the National Welfare League of America, whose 600 members discuss public questions at street meetings, received from Mr. Quackenbush yesterday an explanation of the history of the strike as he viewed it.

Subway service yesterday was reduced to the operation of seventy-seven trains, and on the elevated to 157 trains. The slack demand of a holiday was taken advantage of to afford hard-worked employes a rest.

The Third Avenue Railway Company ran 130 cars yesterday, a decrease of eleven from Saturday. The Second Avenue Railroad Company operated twenty-six cars again yesterday, the same number as on the day before.

The Union Railway Company, the Third Avenue's Bronx subsidiary, moved 175 cars—70 per cent of its normal total. That accomplishment was interpreted by officials as very nearly spelling the end of the strike on its lines.

The situation in Yonkers, New Rochelle and Mount Vernon, where the Third Avenue operates its subsidiaries, remained deadlocked yesterday.

There was no trolley service in Manhattan or the Bronx last night.

INTERBOROUGH PENSIONS 26.

Company's Welfare Work Described in Annual Report.

Welfare work among employes of the Interborough is described in detail in the annual report of Theodore P. Shonts, President, which will be presented to the stockholders tomorrow.

The pension system, the company loan fund, the school for instruction of operatives, and the opportunities afforded workers in the electrical and steam power departments to get free technical education are explained. Mr. Shonts tells of continuing the wages of employes who were National Guardsmen when the call to the border came a few months ago. The report says:

"A pension system was inaugurated on Jan. 2, 1916, embracing all employes who have attained the age of 70 years and who have been in the service not less than twenty-five years, as well as those who have been in the service for twenty-five years or more and have become physically and permanently disabled. The allowance is computed on the time of service, with a minimum of $20 per month. At the present time there are twenty-six employes carried on the pension roll.

"The loan fund, which was established in 1913 to aid employes who require assistance by reason of sickness or other misfortunes, has proven very beneficial. During the year there were 807 loans made, aggregating $20,244.50, of which amount there is outstanding at the present time less than $2,000. As special efforts are made in all cases to repay these loans on time, the losses so far have been negligible.

"In addition to the school of instruction for employes in the train service, which is a regular part of their transportation education, your company has established and is conducting free technical schools for employes of the electrical and steam power departments of your service, with the object of improving the training of the men and determining their fitness for promotion. These schools have proven mutually beneficial, and have enabled the company to make promotions based upon competitive examination, thus securing the most competent men for the positions to be filled. In addition, they serve as an incentive for better work and closer application to duties, as employes are thus given opportunities for advancement to higher positions which they would not otherwise obtain.

"During the recent Mexican crisis, when the National Guard was called out for military duty, your Directors agreed that until further notice the wages or salaries of all employes then members of the National Guard of the State of New York who responded to the call of the President of the United States for active military service would be continued, and that upon the termination of said service such employes would be reinstated so far as possible in their former positions.

"They also authorized the continuation of wages for four weeks of all employes who desired to attend the Plattsburg military training camp or to go on the 1916 Summer naval cruise."

ATTACK CAR LEAVING BARN.

Mob Flees as a Policeman Appears at 50th St. and 8th Av.

Strikers attacked an Eighth Avenue surface car yesterday morning just as it came out from the car barns at Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue. The men, who evidently had been in wait, greeted the car with a volley of stones and bottles, but scattered when Patrolman Wertheimer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station ran up. Four were arrested.

Later stones and rubbish were thrown from roofs at a Ninth Avenue Elevated train, but no one was hurt. The assailants had gathered on Ninth Avenue houses between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, but had disappeared by the time the police arrived to search the neighborhood.

Patrolman M. J. Leary of the East Fifty-first Street Station, whose brother is an Interborough ticket chopper who has not gone on strike, was attacked by a crowd of strikers at his home last night and roughly handled before the reserves arrived. Leary lives with his brother at 50 East 131st Street.

Four sisters, Esther, Rose, Martha, and Rebecca Silverman, living at 326 East 100th Street, were arrested yesterday after a crowd had annoyed the crews of Madison Avenue cars by jeering at them and throwing stones and bottles.

LONGSHOREMEN MAY GO OUT.

Union Head Authorized to Call Strike—No Action Before Thursday.

There will be no strike of the International Longshoremen's Association before Thursday, and, if a strike is called then, it will be in no wise a move to aid the carmen, but simply an attempt to get the usual union demands—more pay and easier working conditions.

That was the announcement yesterday by T. V. O'Connor, International President of the longshoremen's organization, after a meeting at the union headquarters, Twenty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue. Delegates from the forty-two locals in this city, Hoboken, Jersey City and Brooklyn, attended, and every delegate displayed a marked reluctance to vote the organization into line to support the striking carmen.

The longshoremen's grievances were said to have arisen in the steamship companies failing to live up to certain provisions regarding pay and working conditions in two-year contracts with the men, signed at the conclusion of the last strike of the longshoremen. Just what the violations consisted of President O'Connor would not say.

Armed with strike authority, he will visit steamship officials today. The companies will have several days to think over the men's demands, and then, if a refusal is given, a special meeting of the longshoremen will be held, to give O'Connor an opportunity to report on the advisability of a strike.

At the meeting it was urged that no hasty action be taken toward the calling out of the 26,000 members of the union. It was pointed out that, should there be a strike in the New York division, it would not be confined to this city. In every American port, union longshoremen would refuse to load vessels of the lines in controversy with the New York men.

Other speakers at the meeting besides O'Connor were Vice President Paul Vaccarelli, better known as a gang leader under the name of Paul "Kelly," and Hugh Frayne, General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor and associated with William B. Fitzgerald in the leadership of the carmen's strike. Frayne, usually jovial, apparently was downcast after the meeting.

FITZGERALD PLEADS FOR SOCIALIST HELP

Urges Party to Give Active Support to Car Strike to Save It from Failure.

CALL FOR CITY OWNERSHIP

City Officials, Service Commission, and Newspapers Assailed as Public Enemies.

William B. Fitzgerald, organizer for the carmen's union, urged big audiences at two Socialist Party meetings yesterday to support the traction strike.

"If there was ever justification for a general or sympathetic strike to save 20,000 union workers this is the time for it," declared Fitzgerald.

In response he was assured by other speakers that within forty-eight hours the city would see the sympathetic strike a reality.

The 6,000 persons who attended the two meetings adopted resolutions declaring for municipal ownership and operation of New York's traction lines, and vowing that no Socialist would ride on the cars until every motorman and conductor wore on his lapel an Amalgamated button.

Two meetings were held at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, and at Public School 12, Madison and Jackson Streets.

When Fitzgerald appeared at the Casino meeting the crowd gave him and James Vahey, counsel to the carmen's union, a noisy reception. Morris Braun, Treasurer of the Central Federated Union, introduced Fitzgerald as "the man who is going to smash the corporations to smithereens." He said he soon hoped to know Fitzgerald as "Comrade," a fellow Socialist.

"I accept the compliment now," shouted Fitzgerald, and there was another ovation for the new Socialist.

Fitzgerald gave his reasons for calling the second strike.

"It had to be done," he said, "or our first victory would have been a hollow victory. Shonts, Hedley, and company were making all their plans by the use of the individual contract to crush the traction workers piecemeal. They were going to crush the Interborough men, then the green car men, and then the red car men. They were going to crush them 3,000 at a time; we have given them 11,000 to crush at one time."

Fitzgerald then attacked the Public Service Commission. "The Commission says it hasn't clearly been established that there was collusion to break the union," he said. "It wasn't established so the Public Service Commission could see it, but, my God, how clear it is to the working people!"

Mr. Vahey, who comes from Boston, said he had discovered that John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan ran New York for their exclusive benefit.

"You know," he said, "that Morgan was going to Europe, but on account of a young man named Fitzgerald he hasn't gone yet. He has a mortgage on New York; he was going to London to try to get a mortgage on the world."

Hillquit Hits Newspapers.

Morris Hillquit attacked the newspapers. "Comrades," he said, "I didn't ride today on a scab street car, but I did something almost as bad. I read THE NEW YORK TIMES. Now, THE TIMES is highly indignant. It says that in the City of New York the people are blessed with having Mr. Shonts, Mr. Hedley, and Mr. Whitridge, who, for the sole benefit of the public, work day and night. They find that the traction employes work in a worldly paradise, with pay munificent. The motorman, THE TIMES would have us believe, in his leisure hours goes driving in his own automobile; the conductor spends his hours off upon his private yacht, while the guards, when they aren't working, take European tours with their good friend, Mr. Whitridge.

"But why should THE TIMES and The World and those other papers not do so? They are 'finks.' They are financed and controlled by the same men who finance and control Mr. Shonts, Mr. Hedley, and Mr. Whitridge."

Edward Cassidy, a member of the C. F. U. Committee of Five, said the Amalgamated was considering libel suits against several New York newspapers because they had said that the strike was a losing fight.

Tells of Sympathy Strike Failure.

Joseph D. Cannon, who is seeking to go to the United States Senate on the Socialist ticket, said that the city officials who signed the dual subway contracts were "damned rascals." He also took a fling at THE TIMES and several other papers.

J. Mahlon Barnes told the audience that a general strike would be a mistake. "We tried it in Philadelphia and it didn't work," he said. "You cut off your resources. It is better to have a one-day strike and then give the next day's wages to the strikers. If the company doesn't come to terms, have another one-day strike a week or ten days later. But a general sympathetic strike would be a mistake."

At the meeting at Madison and Jackson Streets the chief appeal was for those present not to ride on the cars.

BOATMEN VOTE TO STRIKE.

Threaten to Tie Up All Coal Barges if Demands Are Rejected.

The Tidewater Boatmen's Union, members of which unload the coal received at this port by water, decided last night at a secret meeting in their headquarters, at Twenty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, to go on strike unless their demands are met by their employers.

No date was set for the walkout, but a conference was arranged for tonight at the Hotel Continental between the union delegates and the Executive Board of the Longshoremen's Union, which decided in the afternoon upon a similar course of action. Charles Sheraton, Secretary of the union, declared that the strike if it occurs would not be called out of sympathy with the striking trolley employes.

"We are out to better our conditions," he said. "We are always in sympathy with labor in its fight with capital, but the fact that the Interborough coal supply may be endangered is only incidental. We will tie up all coal users."

John M. Green, President of the association; Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor; John Riley, President of the New York division of the Longshoremen's Union, and several members of the Executive Board of the longshoremen's order attended the meeting.

The boatmen admitted that they were numerically weak—they number less than 2,000—and that they were depending upon the support of the longshoremen to win, though they said they would strike without it if need be.

According to the leaders of the boatmen, they demand from the barge owners a minimum wage scale of $60 a month, double pay for overtime, and recognition of the Union. A resolution was adopted in which the boatmen's delegates alleged that the barge owners discriminated against union men, and, whenever possible, employed non-union labor at lower wages.

The officers declared that they would be able to tie up every coal barge, and said they were endeavoring to enlist the aid of the master mates and ship engineers, as the deckhands and hoist engineers on the barges are known.

FIXES STRIKE'S COST TO PUBLIC AT $7,200,000

Fitzgerald Says Transit Companies Have Lost $1,032,000 to Date.

William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, issued a statement last night asserting that transit conditions had been misrepresented by the employers and estimating the loss to the companies since the strike started at $1,032,000 and to the public $7,200,000. The only gain noted by him was $240,000 taken in by chauffeurs and other liverymen.

The statement read:

This strike will not be won by the traction interests. They certainly will not win it by feeding to the public false statistics and false information generally. It is time to nail their falsehoods to the public signboard with the truth in answer to them, that all who ride may read.

It is false, in the first place, that the cars are carrying more passengers than ever—that is the surface cars. Everybody knows that is false, for not a car has been run after 7 o'clock at night since the strike started twelve days ago. It is equally false that the subway traffic is supernormal. That is a Shonts-Hedley invention which turns on them. If it were a fact that the subway traffic is "supernormal" as they call it, then would it not be condemnation by the traction gang itself of the "normal" conditions against which the public has protested for years in vain.

If they can have "supernormal" conditions in the subway during a strike, why cannot they have better service conditions when there is no strike? The fact is that it is not true, for the Interborough cannot get the men to operate their cars.

The Interborough's deceptions fail to deceive. Subway and "L" trains are frequently stalled by reason of accidents; the damage claims accumulated since the strike began—twelve days—exceed $1,000,000, and they are still accumulating.

"The union is crushed," said Shonts. In his effort to stamp out unionism he has brought about the loss of lives and injured innocent passengers due to his strikebreakers. They are not safe trainmen, and the public knows it well.

Less than 15 per cent. of the surface cars in Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, and Westchester were operated yesterday and today, and no surface cars are operated at night.

How much has this effort to crush the union cost the traction interests? The railroads boasted they had between 3,000 and 4,000 strikebreakers camped in their barns before they locked out their employes. Boss Strikebreakers Waddell and Bergdoff received $7 a day for motormen and $5 a day for guards and conductors. On the basis of 3,000 guards and 500 motormen, the cost per day for the twelve days of the strike is $18,000, or a total of $222,000.

Food at the rate of $1 per day per man	$42,000
Round-trip transportation for half the men, at $20 each	35,000
Cost of cots and incidentals for strikebreakers	10,000
Strike headquarters, Hotel Belmont	1,000
Newspaper advertising	50,000
Loss in fares:	
New York Railways Company, $20,000 per day	240,000
Third Avenue system, $30,000 per day	360,000
Second Avenue line, $3,000 per day	36,000
Queens lines owned by Interborough, $3,000 per day	36,000
Total loss to companies in fourteen days	$1,032,000
Loss to public, aside from inconvenience; department stores, theatres, &c., twelve days, $600,000 per day	7,200,000
Gain to chauffeurs, auto owners, &c., $20,000 per day	240,000

I think this estimate of the damage resulting from this strike which Shonts, Hedley, Whitridge, and their associates have forced on the men is rather under than over the actual figures.

SHONTS WANTS UNION AUDIT.

Challenges Fitzgerald to Show How Members' Dues Are Spent.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, last night challenged William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the carmen's union, to submit to investigation, by the Public Service Commission, of the money spent by the union in the transit strike.

"If he will permit the commission to check up the funds of the union we will permit the commission to audit the accounts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company," Mr. Shonts said.

He made this statement when told that Mr. Fitzgerald had criticised the traction companies for the amounts they had spent in employing strikebreakers.

GENERAL STRIKE SEEMS REMOTE

Continued from Page 1.

ance pending that conference, and all sorts of developments were forecast, publicly and otherwise, as apt to emanate from the discussion between the union leaders and the city authorities.

Mayor Has No Plans.

Mayor Mitchel said last night that he had not suggested the conference. The suggestion, he said, came from Timothy Healy, head of the eccentric firemen, who has been closely identified with leaders of the carmen's union.

"I do not know what they want to talk to me about," said Mayor Mitchel. "Mr. Healy made the appointment for 12::15 P. M., or 11:45 A. M. today, I forget for the moment which."

Mr. Mitchel said he had no plans in mind for intervening in the strike situation.

"I have seen no one in connection with the threatened sympathy strikes," he added.

"I received a special delivery letter from Commissioner Woods last night," said Mr. Bohm, in discussing the conference, "in which he made most favorable declarations that the duties of the police were entirely to preserve order and that they were strictly forbidden to take sides or be partial in any way. That made the outlook for the conference bright. I did not know until a few hours ago that Mayor Mitchel was to be a party to the conference, and that does not alter the fact that it has nothing whatsoever to do with delaying the sympathetic strike movement.

"Why, I couldn't halt that general strike if I wanted to. The men are all ready to go out, and nothing could stop them. No, I cannot say right now just which ones will go out. You see, our moves, for strategic reasons, have to be made more or less in the dark.

"Can I explain the failure of the waterfront tie-up to materialize today? It just wasn't time for them to go out, that's all. Yes, I know it was announced they would strike, but there have been all sorts of announcements."

Mr. Fitzgerald also admitted the conference tomorrow had nothing to do with the general course of the transit tie-up.

No Statement from Fitzgerald.

No further explanation as to why the big labor drive that was announced on Saturday night as a certainty before last night could be got from Mr. Fitzgerald through his spokesman last night, and a request that a reporter be allowed to interview him directly upon that point was denied.

"Will Mr. Fitzgerald issue any statement explaining the failure of his predictions to come true?" his official spokesman was asked when the latter emerged from a conference with his chief.

"No," was the answer.

The reporter then asked President O'Connor of the Longshoremen if reports that his men had delayed striking to await the result of the conference were true.

"Absolutely not," he replied. "That conference was not mentioned at the meeting, nor was it taken into consideration in any way."

Active preparations for a possible waterfront strike were completed yesterday by the police. Inspector Thomas Myers of the Traffic Squad established three emergency depots for his men. The main post will be at Pier 63, North River, at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. One hundred and fifty horses were stabled there last night and hostlers began to make themselves at home. Cots and bedding, as well as camp material and cooking utensils from the police military camp, were moved in during the night and this morning 150 mounted patrolmen will go on duty there. Twenty-five additional patrolmen will establish themselves there Tuesday.

At Pier 46, Ninety-sixth Street and the East River, ninety mounted patrolmen were assigned last night. A smaller depot was opened at Beach and Varick Streets, where nineteen patrolmen and horses will be assigned.

MRS. C. B. WILLIAMS DIES IN AUTO WRECK

Continued from Page 1.

case with one or two others, had taken nothing to drink.

The automobile was coming across the bridge from the Bronx at 5:40 o'clock. The thoroughfare of the bridge proper is at an angle of forty-five degrees to the Manhattan approach, which rises from First Avenue at 125th Street and continues up an incline over 126th and 127th Streets, being about thirty feet above 127th Street near the river's edge. The automobile, therefore, came over the bridge on a straight line, and should have turned to the left with the roadway when it got over 127th Street, but, because of fault of mechanism or driving, it raced ahead and struck the iron railing at the extreme right of the bridge structure. With its great momentum the car ripped away thirty-five feet of this railing and crashed head-on into the granite pillar to which the railing was fastened.

The automobile, completely wrecked, came to an abrupt stop, and all twelve of its occupants were catapulted from their seats. The four killed at once were shot over the edge of the bridge and plunged into 127th Street. Mrs. Newman, Spangenburg and Hanke were instantly killed, and Haire died in an ambulance on his way to the Harlem Hospital. The others were thrown about on the bridge roadway.

Policeman Henry McNeil at 124th Street and First Avenue heard the crash, and summoned ambulances from Harlem and Sydenham Hospitals. He arrested Taylor in the hospital on a charge of driving without a license, and Coroner Healy began an investigation.

The husband of Mrs. Newman reached Harlem Hospital shortly before noon. He said she had left their home without his knowledge and that he had been looking for her all night.

F. C. HICKS FALLS FROM AUTO.

Long Island Congressman Suffers Injuries to His Head.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 17.—Representative Frederick C. Hicks was unconscious nearly all of last night as a result of injuries he suffered in an automobile accident. Mr. Hicks went to Wampage Shores, in Port Washington, on Saturday, to witness a tennis match in which Theodore Roosevelt Pell and other stars were competing. After the game he got into a motor owned and driven by Dr. Forbes Hawkes of Port Washington. Turning a corner near his home, Mr. Hicks, who was riding on the running board, lost his balance and was thrown out. He landed on his head, but by throwing his arm forward broke the force of the fall.

Dr. Hawkes took the Congressman home, and with Dr. L. A. Van Kleeck of Manhasset worked over him nearly all night, as it was feared that his skull was fractured. Mr. Hicks was out of danger today.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; SIX DEAD.

Pennsylvania Family Wiped Out at Reading Railroad Crossing.

Special to The New York Times.

QUAKERTOWN, Penn., Sept. 17.—Six persons in an automobile were killed this afternoon by a special train on the Reading Railroad, at a crossing a quarter of a mile from the Quakertown station. All of the victims came from Bethlehem. They were: William Hunsziker, aged 42 years; Mrs. William Hunsziker, 33 years; Andrew Kneff, aged 40 years; Mrs. Andrew Kneff, aged 36 years; George Kneff, aged 12 years, and Charles Kneff, aged 6 years.

A child 2 years old alone remains of the Hunsziker family. It was left at home with a servant. The Kneff family was completely wiped out.

The train that struck the automobile was a section of a special train from Niagara Falls to Philadelphia. A freight train had just passed into a siding and Mr. Kneff, who was driving, probably thought he had a clear track and started to cross, when the machine was struck.

The car was demolished and the bodies of its occupants were hurled more than thirty yards. All were instantly killed except Charles Kneff, who died before he could be taken to a hospital. The crew of the train brought the victims to this place.

A trained nurse, whose name could not be learned, and who was a passenger on the train, directed the crew to load the maimed body of young Charles Kneff on the pilot of the engine. She got on with him and, with the train moving along at about thirty miles an hour, she administered to the youth. But her efforts were vain. The boy was dead when the train arrived at the Quakertown station.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17.—Daniel Boddis, 38, died at the Rhode Island Hospital today from injuries sustained when an automobile in which he, with five other men, were riding ran into a ditch and capsized on the Apponoung Road, near Norwood.

HURT IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

Many Go to Hospitals as the Result of Street Collisions.

Nearly two dozen persons were injured in minor automobile accidents in and about the city yesterday. William Doolan of 528 East Eighty-third Street and Miss Louise McCabe of 502 West Forty-seventh Street were crossing Queens Boulevard near Celtic Avenue, Long Island City, when they were struck by a motor cycle owned and driven by Alexander Koenigsberg of 28 West 106th Street, who had his brothers Abraham and Michael on the rear seat and in a side car. Doolan and Miss McCabe were knocked down and the three men on the motor cycle were thrown about twenty feet. Miss McCabe, who was badly bruised about the legs, was taken to St. John's Hospital by Dr. Reddy. The men all went home after treatment.

John Soucl of 124 Richmond Street, West New Brighton, was driving near his home with a horse and buggy when the horse got away from his control, ran into an automobile, and received fatal injuries. Robert W. Brooks of Little Belleville, N. J., the driver of the car, was thrown out and had two ribs broken.

George Reinkie of 135 Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, was badly cut when his motor cycle ran through the plate glass window of a store at Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Irving Garrison of Cape May Point, N. J., was knocked down while crossing West Tenth Street, Coney Island, and had his skull fractured. William Meyers of 622 Grand Street, Hoboken, the driver of the car that struck Garrison, was arrested.

David Tarson of 60 Washington Avenue, Newark, was crossing Third Avenue, Manhattan, at Twenty-second Street when he saw an automobile coming and in trying to escape it ran into an elevated pillar, caromed back, fell in front of the car and was run over. His hip was broken and he was badly cut and bruised.

At Mount Kisco, Julius Gotto drove his motor cycle through the Putnam Railroad gates and struck the rear end of a train. His skull was fractured.

FIVE KILLED IN CHICAGO.

Two Fatal Accidents Take Place at Grade Crossings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Two men, one woman, and two girls were killed in two grade crossing accidents here today in which automobiles were struck by trains.

At a crossing of the Milwaukee Electric Line at Lake Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walsh, their daughter, Bessie, and Lorna Bloridin, all of Chicago, were killed when their automobile was hit by an electric car.

Carl Hupe was killed at an Illinois Central Railroad crossing at Matteson when his machine was hit by a train.

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
FOUNDED 1897
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET

OFFER A WIDE SELECTION OF OPEN-STOCK DINNER SERVICES RANGING FROM $22 TO $480

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Week Ended Sept. 16

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ad. Rumely..	16½	1½	16½	17½
510	Alaska G. M.	13½	15½	13½	14½
45	Alaska Jun...	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,600	Allis-Chalm...	24½	27⅝	24½	26¾
10	Am. Agri. Ch.	80⅝	80½	80	80
3,710	Am. Beet Sug.	90½	95⅝	90¼	93
5,565	Am. Can.....	64⅝	66⅞	64⅝	66⅜
5,600	Am. C. & Fy.	6.½	68⅝	67⅜	67⅝
40	Am. Cot. Oil.	55	55	55	55
695	Am. H. & L..	10⅝	13½	10⅝	11½
1,485	A. H. & L.pf.	57⅜	66½	57⅜	62½
1,280	Am. Ice Sec..	30⅜	30⅜	28½	28⅝
620	Am. Linseed.	23	24⅞	23	24
80	Am. Lins. pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52¼	52¼
9,700	Am. Locomo..	78⅛	82½	78	79½
40	Am. Malt	8½	8½	8½	8½
36,770	Am. Sm. & R.	105½	10.½	104⅝	108⅜
20	Am. Steel F..	59⅝	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝
100	Am. Sugar R.	110⅜	111⅜	108¾	111⅜
20	Am. T. & T..	132⅝	132⅝	132½	132½
360	Am. Woolen.	47⅛	51	46⅞	50½
80	Am. W. P.pf.	31⅜	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜
1,290	Anaconda	40⅞	40⅞	39½	40⅜
42,050	Anaconda	85⅜	91¼	88	90⅝
195	A., T. & S. F.	104½	107½	103⅞	107
70	A., G. & W. I.	84⅞	95½	84⅞	95¼
7,100	Baldwin Loco.	85½	93¼	81⅞	90
530	Balt. & Ohio..	89½	90	85½	90
80	Batopilas M..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
5	Brook. R. T..	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1,900	Butte & Sup..	80¼	70⅝	62½	64¼
260	Calif. Petrol.	21⅜	23	21	23
60	Calif. Pet. pf.	40⅜	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜
50	Can. Pacific..	171½	180⅜	177½	180⅜
1,080	Cent. Leather	61⅝	64	60½	63¼
940	Ches. & Ohio.	61½	64⅝	61⅝	64⅝
140	C. Gt. W. pf.	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
2,670	C., M. & S. P.	93	97½	91½	97⅝
230	C., R. I. & P.	17	18⅛	17	18⅛
30	Chile Copper..	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾
520	Chino Copper.	56¼	56⅝	53¾	53⅝
12,492	Col. Fuel & I.	51⅜	56⅝	51½	55⅝
180	Cons. Gas D..	135⅝	138½	135⅝	138½
1,150	Corn Prod. R.	15	17	14⅝	16¾
37,890	Crucible Steel.	84⅞	97¼	83⅝	93½
480	Cuba Cane S.	56⅞	60	56⅞	58⅝
2,200	Distil. Secur.	46⅜	48¾	46½	48
9,100	Erie	37¾	40½	36⅞	39⅜
410	Erie 1st pf....	53	55	53	55
160	General Elec.	172½	173⅜	171⅝	171⅝
770	Goodrich	72	73⅜	71⅝	72½
130	Gt. Nor. pf.	117	120½	117	120½
1,500	Gt. Nor. Ore.	43	43⅜	41½	43½
20	Greene-Can...	51¼	51¼	49¾	49¾
6,810	Insp. Copper..	63¼	63¼	60¾	61⅜
30	Interb. Cons.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
50	Inter. Agric..	15	15	15	15
17,200	Int. Mer. Mar.	49	51	46⅝	48⅜
26,600	Int. M. M. pf.	122⅝	125⅝	119⅝	122
860	Inter. Nickel.	44⅜	46⅝	44⅜	45⅝
1,120	Inter. Paper..	28⅜	31½	25⅞	26⅝
860	Int. Paper pf.	88⅝	99⅛	88⅝	9.⅜
120	Kan. City So.	24⅜	25⅜	24⅜	25⅜
140	Kelly S. Tire.	82⅜	82⅜	79½	81⅜
3,200	Kennecott ...	53½	55	51⅝	53½
980	Lacka. Steel..	81⅞	86¾	81⅞	85¼
180	Lee Tire	49⅜	49½	48¼	48⅝
500	Lehigh Valley	79	82	79	81⅝
2,680	Maxwell Mot.	82½	92	81⅜	91⅝
40	M. M. 2d pf..	53⅝	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞
16,630	Mex. Pet. ...	111⅜	116⅜	110	113
960	Miami Copper	37½	38	36⅝	37⅝
430	Nat. Enam...	27½	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
620	Nat. Lead ...	65½	72	65½	70⅝
560	Nevada Con.	22⅜	23½	21	21
3,670	N. Y. Central.	104¾	109¾	104¼	109⅝
790	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	58⅝	62¼	57½	62
120	Norf. & W...	130½	132½	130½	132
120	Norf. & W...	130¾	132½	130¾	132¼
470	Ontario Min.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
2,060	Pacific Mail..	28	30	27⅝	28⅝
330	Pennsylvania.	55⅞	56⅜	55⅞	56⅜
140	Pitts. Coal...	29½	30⅝	29½	30⅝
110	Pitts. C. pf..	28½	33½	28½	33½
230	Pressed S. Car	56	60¼	56	60¼
2,510	Ry. Steel Sp..	49¾	56¼	49½	54¼
850	Ray Con. C..	25¼	26¾	24⅝	24⅝
66,110	Reading	110	114⅝	109¼	112½
7,950	Rep. I. & S..	61⅝	69¼	60	68½
100	Sea. A. L. pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼
200	Shattuck-A ..	30⅜	31	30⅜	31
380	S.-S. S. & I..	58⅝	59⅞	58⅝	59⅜
1,455	So. Pacific...	98	102	97⅜	101½
440	Southern Ry..	23⅛	25	23½	25
110	South. Ry. pf.	66⅞	67½	66	
8,870	Studebaker C.	124	134	122½	129¾
1,080	Tenn. Copper.	27⅜	27⅜	25⅝	26
10	Texas Co.....	204	204	204	204
30	Third Avenue.	60	60	60	60
1,130	Tob. R. & P.	10	11	10	9½
600	U. S. & P. pf.	58¼	59½	58¼	59½
45,670	Union Pacific.	139½	148¼	138⅝	147¼
900	United Fruit..	165½	165½	160⅞	161⅜
50	U. Rys. Inv..	8½	8½	8½	8½
30	U. S. C. & F.	23½	24⅞	23¼	24⅞
8,240	U. S. Ind. Al.	115	132⅝	114⅜	130¼
5,670	U. S. Rubber.	58⅜	61⅜	57⅜	59⅜
30	U. S. Smelt..	78⅜	73⅞	78⅜	78⅜
188,370	U. S. Steel..	103¼	108¾	102⅝	107⅝
1,340	Utah Copper..	87⅜	89½	84⅞	85⅝
780	Va.-Car. Ch..	44⅛	45½	43¼	45
40	Wabash pf A.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
40	Wabash pf B.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
20	Wells-F. Exp.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
140	Western Md..	28⅜	29¼	28½	29¼

WAISTS

Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Chiffons and Novelty Stripes

$27.00 to $54.00

Cotton Waists $9.00

DRESSES

SERGES $3.75 to $11.50 SILK

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.

141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway

3.00 up **Skirts** 3.00 up

FANCY AND PLAIN TAFFETA SATIN DUCHESSE IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.

GREATER NEW YORK SILK CO. 44 E. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 3895.

ALL SIZES—BLACK OR WHITE

SNAP-FASTENERS

BULK OR CARDED

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

SNAP FASTENER SALES CO.

Phone Greeley 2682 47 W. 34th St., N.Y. City

SKIRTS MEN'S-WEAR SERGE Strong Sellers, Best Numbers, Up-to-the-minute Styles. $3

Also a large assortment of taffetas, poplins, etc.

WIENER BROS., 19-27 W. 21ST ST.

SILK From $2.75 **DRESSES** SERGE From $2.75 Doz.

Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas. to $4.50 IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 22D STREET. to $4.50 Ea.

$7.50 to $15 **Annetta Waist & Dress Co., Inc.** DRESSES

116-118 W. 29th St. SILK, SERGE & PARTY

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Modern Crinoline

For all dressmaker or distended effects. J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

Crowley Neckwear for Women That Something New

Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style. Nationally advertised.

TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC., 40 E. 22d St. N. Y.

Coats SILK PLUSH COATS $8.75

National Coat Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES

POPULAR PRICED SILKS & SERGES.

PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

MAJESTIC DRESS CO.,

LARGE RANGE OF STYLES AT $7.75, IN ALL MATERIALS. 129 W. 29 TH ST.

NOVELTY SWEATERS, CAPS AND SCARFS.

Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc., 140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

DRESSES, $3.75 to $10.75

Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27 St.

Skirts for Immediate Delivery

SERGES, MIXTURES, CHECKS AND DISCARDED SAMPLES $1.25

H. B. SCHWARTZ, 13 W. 20th St.

FRANK & FRANK 141-143 W. 28 ST

Offer White Chinchilla Coats From Stock.

Suits & Coats for Immediate Delivery

SCHWARTZ & LEVINE, 152-156 West 25th St.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., 114-120 East 23d St.

Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St., Serge & Satin Dresses from $3.75 and up.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5418

LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS,

Commercial Bankers 109 Broadway

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

Accounts Financed Coleman & Co., 1133 B'way, Farragut 9763.

ACCEPTANCES Exports, Accounts Financed. Levison & Co., 141 5th Av.

COATS Fall line of Plush Coats now ready. LEVITMAN & FEIN, 33 West 34th St.

COATS Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments H. B. RUBIN, 36-46 West 25th Street.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG,

1,333 BROADWAY.

COATS WEINREB & HOROWITZ, 1140 Broadway, N. Y. $3.75

FURS, pelt ries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House. 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS

Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 23 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 36

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $3. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

RAIN COATS New York Manufacturer to 39-41 W. 32d St. and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses

The American Lady Waist Co., WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

SUITS LADIES', MISSES', JUNIORS' POPLINS —GABARDINES—BROADCLOTHS. SIMON GINSBURG & BRO., Inc., 16-18 W. 22d St.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 130 W. 29th St.

Velveteens and Corduroys. Immediate delivery A. Bacher & Co., 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 8644

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway

AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

JACOB CASH AUCTIONEER, 299 Broadway. WILL BUY LARGE STOCKS AND PLANTS

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures, Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2144

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.— Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cotton sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4209

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds misc., machine.y, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Franklin

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000

I. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture. Ac

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers

We specialize on Suits to retail at $25. BERARD BLOOM & BRO., 16 E. 33d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,632. —In Bankruptcy.—ALBERT GLICKMAN, Bankrupt.

Albert Glickman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 11th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 28, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

WEEK'S DYE IMPORTS PROCLAIM SHORTAGE

Finished Coal Tar Colors Worth Only $5,084 Came Mostly from Switzerland.

BIG DEMAND FOR FURS

Year's Total Imports of Merchandise to Date $988,050,680, Exceeding 1915 Period by $315,927,516.

The monopoly now being enjoyed in the domestic market by American manufacturers of dyestuffs through the complete stoppage of colors from Germany and the inability of Switzerland and England to export dyes to any extent was emphasized in the Custom House report of imports entered for consumption at New York last week. The total amount of finished coal tar colors aggregated only $5,084. Switzerland sent $4,684 and England $87. The balance of $313 represented dyes picked up in Mexico by American speculators. Before the war imports here of dyestuffs often ran above $100,000 weekly.

Indigo imports, all from England, had for the week a value of $22,206. Natural dyewoods for the use of domestic manufacturers made a fair showing in the period, the value of logwood being set down at $47,927 and of other dyewoods at $10,062. Quebracho wood, used in tanning and other operations, was brought into this port to a value of $97,514, Argentina being the source of supply. In the week Italy, China, and Japan led in imports of chemicals, the total from all countries being $39,992.

The big demand for fur for use as trimming for women's wearing apparel is responsible for imports here at the present time, averaging $1,000,000 monthly. Last week's entries of undressed furs and skins amounted to $257,024, of which Russia furnished almost one-half. Dressed furs were valued at $20,193. England furnished $11,045 and France $6,321, the balance being small shipments from the Netherlands and China.

The war's effect on European jewelry production was reflected by low entries for the week, their value being only $1,500. Gem imports continued heavy, the classes and values as reported being: Diamonds uncut, $204,559; cut but not set, $604,215; pearls, not set, $35,757, and other precious stones, uncut, $5,412. Precious stones cut but not set had a value of $19,559.

No further supplies of French champagne were entered here last week, but imports of this kind from England were appraised at $762. France sent over cordials worth $604, and brandy imports from the same country were $727. Textile imports from all countries were not above the average of recent weeks. The Philippines contributed the biggest amount of cane sugar, its value being $301,000, covering 13,960,440 pounds, against $166,349, representing 3,614,196 pounds, from all other countries.

Imports in the week for bonded warehouse amounted to $2,304,249, while merchandise withdrawn from warehouse totaled $1,979,200. Total imports of merchandise to date for the calendar year at New York aggregate $988,050,680, against $672,123,164 in the same period last year.

DAVID W. BIOW CO

Auctioneer to the Trade.

Merchandise guaranteed as represented or may be returned within ten days.

Regular Weekly Sales Days

Every Tuesday and Friday

General Merchandise, Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children,

Every Wednesday

Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.

For details of daily sales New York American.

Office and Salesroom 520-2 BROADWAY

The Home Pattern Co.

Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For *The Ladies' Home Journal*

114 Fifth Ave., New York, Between 16th and 17th Streets.

The Best Managed Pattern Company in America

Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

CIGAR par Excellence **Marie Antoinette** Sold Wherever Quality is in Demand 10 & UP TRY ONE E. KLEINER & CO. INC. Makers N.Y.

CLOAK PLANT FOR SALE.

Thoroughly equipped cloak plant; twenty individual machines; lease of daylight top loft 50x100; moderate rent. Possession about Dec. 1st. Splendid opportunity for parties starting in business. Phone Greeley 4365.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED

Notes Purchased. Loans Negotiated. Bloomingdale Bros., Private Bankers, 59th St. and Third Ave.—Phone, Plaza 6900.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.

Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

BANKRUPTCY STOCK

In the Matter of E. Wolff & Co. Department Store. By order of Samuel W. Levine.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer

Sells by Public Auction, on Monday, Sept. 18th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, No. 2252-54 Third Avenue, at 123rd Street,

LARGE DESIRABLE STOCK AND ELABORATE DEPENDABLE FIXTURES

Stock consists of extensive lines of men's, women's, children's hosiery and underwear, all staple brands, as Roots, Gastenbury, Robert Reed, Gilt, B. V. D. and others.

Choice selection of Kayser and Meyer gloves in kid, silk, cashmere and wool.

Ladies' Waists, Sweaters, House Dresses, Wrappers, Kimonos, Neckwear, Muslin Underwear, Lingerie, Corsets and Brassieres; Misses' and Children's Wear of all kinds. Complete line of men's furnishings.

Dry goods, Dress goods, Silk and linens, notions and dressmakers' supplies, laces and embroideries, velling, jet and other trimmings and ribbons.

Jewelry and Novelties.

CLOAKS, SUITS, DRESSES AND SKIRTS.

Blankets, quilts, comforters, Turkish and linen towels, lace curtains, portieres, pillows, and upholstering, window shades and table oilcloth. Large amount of other merchandise generally carried by a first-class department store.

FIXTURES INSTALLED AT A COST OF $25,000,

and consisting of the most desirable obtainable, as follows: 40 S. S. show cases, all plate glass; 6 Keystone New Law Cases, counter and upright cases, counters and show tables, shelving—all sectional and of the best quality of solid oak. Wall cases, Cloak and suit cabinets, mirrors, wax figures, cloak and display racks, forms, show stands, time clock, safes, cashier desks, window fixtures, office partitions, roll top desks, chairs, stools, typewriters, adding machines, electric fans and fixtures, awnings, etc.

Auctioneer's Note:—The firm of E. Wolff & Co., recently established, spared no expense in fixtures, and they are the best and most desirable money could buy. As to the stock, the name should be a guarantee in itself. Same will be sold in large lots.

Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith. Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, Suite 2120-2123, Woolworth Building. Tel. 0911-12—7604-05 Barclay. Salesroom, 115-117 Spring St. Tel. 5382 Spring.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATINGS.—Open for quantity fancy checks, stripes, and plaids. Ellner Co., 51 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobber buying cloth and pile fabrics, novelty coats. 11 W. 20th St., 2d floor.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—We are placing stock orders on a cash basis for street, serge and party dresses of the better grades daily to 5:30. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Siehn will look at dresses Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. B. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Sweaters, Furs, jobs; better grade for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard Street. Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Open for several good numbers in evening and dancing dresses. Call all week, third floor, 30 West 25th.

FURS.—Open to buy large quantities of ¾ to 1 inch beaver. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

JUILLIARDS.—50 pieces of Juilliard, 54221, all colors; spot cash. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

ORGANDIES.—Low price for immediate delivery. Jos. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

PLUSH.—Will buy Lapinex or other qualities at a price. Gramercy 2424.

SERGES.—Open to buy French serges; all colors; quantity no object; spot cash. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

SERGES.—Open for quantity Juilliards, 4408 navy. Hunvald, 115 West 27th St.

SEWING MACHINES wanted, in good condition, about 22 Singer, 61 W 2, or N w Standard. Paul Co., 11 Bond St., Brooklyn.

SUITS.—The Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Moscovics will look at suits Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SWEATERS.—Jobs, men's, ladies', children's sweaters, skirts, 10 to 12, Davidson, Broadway Central.

THREADS.—For sale, all kinds of threads suitable for clothing, leather goods, shoes, leggings, sandals, awnings, auto covers, harness, sails, and industries where heavy threads are used; prices reasonable. Fremont Thread Co., 119 West 23d St. Chelsea 3818.

VELOURS.—Wanted, American quality, 544, all shades. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Telephone Farragut 596.

VELVETEEN.—Twill back velveteen for sale; all colors; 22 inches wide. Madison Square 9250.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH.—Hind & Harrison matalam, Forstmann & Huffman brown and navy velour and golf red broadcloth. Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegel, Inc., 121 West 17th.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany and F. and H., for immediate delivery. H. Cohen & Co., 19 West 21st St. Gramercy 5757.

BROADCLOTH, white, tan & gray, for trimmings. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses' plush and mixture coats from $6 up; jobs always on hand. Ulin Bros., 55 E. 11th St.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at coats of the better kind. 33 West 34th, room 504.

DRESSES.—Serges, taffetas, charmeuse, for immediate delivery. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, satin, taffetas, and crepe de chine, for immediate delivery. $7.50 and up. Tip-Top Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

FURS.—Closing out trimmings, collar and cuffs, below cost. Telephone 4985 Chelsea.

GEORGETTES.—Ivory, flesh, navy, black; close out, $1.05. Phone Madison Square 2220.

MEN'S CLOTHING.—Job for sale; bargain. Call 118 West 117th. Rosen's apartments.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag poplin, 8158, navy and black; price $1.15 net. Mad. Square 3940.

SATIN.—24 pieces black yarn dyed satin at 72½ cents. Chelsea 5122.

SERGES.—Have 1,600 yards high-grade French serge, (wind,) at price. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

STRIPED VOILE.—4,000 yards at a price. Castle Waist and Garment Co., 148 Greene St.

SUITS.—Fall suits and coats for immediate delivery; also job of 300 Fall suits and coats; to close out for cash at cut prices. Simon & Kameros, 44 East 9th St.; Stuyvesant 5574.

SUITS for immediate delivery; $6.75 to $17.50, the latest models, take them off the rack, in all leading materials. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; immediate deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SWEATERS.—Ladies' fancy knit goods; immediate delivery. Havsy Co., 877 Broadway. Franklin 6153.

VELVET Juilliard, style 660; 36 inches, rex velvet; all colors. G 116 Times.

VELVETEEN.—Foreign goods, 24 inch, 300 yards black; will close out very cheap. Address Box R 318 Times Downtown.

YARNS.—Worsted and cotton sweater yarns for sale for immediate shipments; worsteds are two-ply, in light and dark Oxfords, blacks, browns, navies, maroons, tans, &c.; cotton's are in similar colors in nine two-ply, eights single and five single. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York, Phone 1358 Franklin; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MAN wishes connection with manufacturing concern; thoroughly familiar with Cuban buyers. A 144 Times.

Suit Sales Are Slow.

While quite some slackness has fallen to the lot of the women's suit manufacturers, conditions are expected to improve as soon as retailers' stocks begin to move actively. The temporary dullness is placed at the door of high prices. Well posted factors in the trade are of the opinion that retail buyers want to see just how women will regard the high prices for merchandise before placing orders to bring up their stocks to the customary amounts. Allowance is also being made in the trade for the fact that purchases immediately after the strike were heavy.

***

Clothiers to Need More Woolens.

The opinion is quite generally held in the men's wear piece goods market that the clothiers must make further purchases for next Spring before they will have their customary needs. Cancellations have been heavy, but the mills for the most part have not been affected seriously because the manufacturing season had not begun when such action was taken by buyers. On the other hand, some factors in the market are inclined to think that perhaps the purchases of lightweight goods last Spring for consumption a year ahead were heavier than any one realized, and that this may be the reason why so little business has been taken during this season.

***

To Delay Straw Hat Production.

No sewed goods or body goods, excepting samples, will be made this year before Dec. 1, according to an agreement signed by practically all of the New England and New York City manufacturers of women's straw hats. This agreement was reached as a result of a movement to stabilize the trade and to prevent premature flooding of the market with goods that often have to be sold at sacrifices by the manufacturers, and later by the jobbers and retailers, in order to move them. The Western Jobbers' Association is cooperating in the movement in that its members have agreed not to buy these goods, excepting as samples, until after the date specified above. Manufacturers in Philadelphia, Chicago, and other large cities will soon be asked to become parties to the agreement signed by the New York and New England producers. It is said that there is little doubt of the movement becoming general.

***

Better Trimmings Used.

According to the methods now being used to offset the increased cost of clothing, it would seem as if the button and lining trades should be receiving quite some benefit. All clothing manufacturing scales have had to be revised with the unprecedented advance which has come about in woolens. When the cost of making a suit has fallen below a suitable wholesale price, the difference usually has been made up by using a better grade of trimmings. In this way the dealers in various trimmings have been helped. Sometimes the variance between the wholesale price planned and the cost will amount to 50 or 75 cents. This is used to buy trimmings of a higher quality, or is taken by the clothier as an extra profit.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrmann, millinery; 41 Union Square; Gregorian.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, general mdse.; 148 West 23d.

ATLANTA—Olson Bros.; B. Olson, women's ready-to-wear; 15 E. 29th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Pentley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. W. German, neckwear; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swarts Co.; A. R. Swartz, M. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Williams, jobs, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; L. J. Stegmaier, notions, leather goods; 18 West 35th.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—O. J. Morrison Dept. Store Co.; O. J. Morrison, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

CHATTANOOGA — Schwartz Bros.; S. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Collingwood.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; F. L. Miller, jobs, suits, afternoon dresses, serge and Georgette combination dresses; 1,150 B'way.

CHICAGO—The Fair; S. Matkin, china, crockery, glassware; L. H. Webb, dress goods, silks, velvets, wash goods, flannels, domestics; J. Zacek, basement notions, leather goods, ribbons, laces, gloves, jewelry, umbrellas; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. L. Ammon, upholstery goods; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bro.; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Brown, J. R. Anthony, A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. H. Price, stationery, holiday, leather goods; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. E. Tarnow, ribbons, umbrellas; E. F. George, jewelry, stationery; J. B. Shoninger, stationery, leather goods; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI—Rollman & Sons Co.; H. H. Michael, men's furn. goods; Prince George.

CLEVELAND — Bailey Co.; Miss Flehn, dresses; Mrs. Moscovics, suits; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, cloaks; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; E. V. Burkhardt, notions, laces, ribbons; 43 Leonard.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Ross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schultz, ready-to-wear; 307 5th Av.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—W. T. Grant Co.; J. H. Thompson, 25c goods; Breslin.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, domestics; 1,270 Broadway.

HARTFORD—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. L. Isenberg, D. Fayrell, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

LYNN, Mass.—W. T. Grant Co.; D. J. Burns, 25c goods; Breslin.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. C. Lucker, domestics, jackets; 1,270 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, cloaks, suits; Miss N. Wilson, furs; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—H. Fearce & Co.; A. Pearce, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 47 W. 34th, room 1,008.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—W. T. Grant; C. W. Wade, 25c goods; Breslin.

NEW HAVEN—Emporium World Millinery Co.; C. R. Nolin, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. S. Mann, domestics, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d; Somerset.

NEW ORLEANS—Grossman-Weinfeld Millinery Co.; L. Grossman, millinery; Imperial.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O.—S. S. Urfer, dry goods, notions; Wallick.

PHILADELPHIA—Rose Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Salomon, sweaters, petticoats; I. Blauner, waists; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Mrs. F. Ridley, millinery; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shamberg, novelty, mole furs; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lowin Neiman Co.; H. Lowin, millinery; 470 4th Av; Collingwood.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; L. M. Rice, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Coronet Mfg. Co.; M. W. Waiman, cotton piece goods; New Strand.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. B. Kaufmann, M. Malbouefi, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

SACRAMENTO—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; S. W. McKim, notions, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, ladies', infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Davis Schonwasser Co.; Miss K. Keegan, corsets, muslin underwear; 383 5th Av.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—W. T. Grant Co.; J. E. Bliss, 25c goods; Breslin.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss E. Borck, millinery; 1,140 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' apparel; 23 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; C. D. Sharp, linens, white goods; J. W. Stahlberg, laces, corsets, hdkfs.; 258 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Lindell D. G. Co.; B. Whitson, jobs, suits, dresses, skirts, waists; 1,239 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; C. A. Jobes, knit goods; E. R. Ganz, ready-to-wear, furs; 377 B'way.

ST. PAUL—Bannon Bros. Co.; S. R. Reuler, cloaks, suits; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Silverstein, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, jobs; Claridge.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; A. A. Belanger, men's furn. goods, knit goods; Breslin.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; S. A. Lasalle, representing; 1,170 B'way.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

TROY, N. Y.—Up-to-Date Store; J. L. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

TROY, N. Y.—Sydney Nathan, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; W. Greer, furn. goods; Breslin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, ladies' suits, dresses; 15 W. 26th.

WILKES-BARRE—Jonas Long Sons; B. Blumenthal, hosiery, gloves; 116 West 32d.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; E. M. Hill, domestics; 75 Spring; Somerset.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; W. C. Everett, books, stationery; 432 4th Av.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco,)—Shinyo Maru.....Sept. 18

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed)—Minnesota.....Sept. 18

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco—Sonoma.....Sept. 21

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....Sept. 22

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Minaki Maru.....Sept. 24

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 29

Japan, Korea, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Sept. 30

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M., Sept. 23, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M., Sept. 23, SS Lafayette.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M., Sept. 25, SS Palma.

Greece—No sailing at present.

Gibraltar—Close at 9 A. M., Oct. 21, SS Canopic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M., Sept. 28, SS Oscar II.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M., Sept. 18, SS Bergensfjord, and at 9 A. M., Sept. 28, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M., Sept. 25, SS Taormina, and at 8 A. M., Sept. 27, SS Cretic.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,623. —In Bankruptcy.—WALTER PENDLETON, Bankrupt.

Walter Pendleton was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 8th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 28, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey]

Sun rises...5:38|Sun sets..6:02|Moon rises..10:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:17	12:00	6:03	6:51
Governors Island	12:44	1:06	7:00	7:46
Hell Gate	2:50	3:12	8:41	9:27

Arrived—Sunday, Sept. 17.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, Sept. 9.
SS Francisco Ciampa, Genoa, Aug. 18.
SS Moorish Prince, St. Nazaire, Sept. 3.
SS Sixaola, Kingston, Sept. 12.
SS Tasmanic, Port Natal, Aug. 15.
SS Dominic, Liverpool, Aug. 31.
SS Francisco, Boston, Sept. 14.
SS Silver Cedar, La Pallice, Aug. 30.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.
SS Poeldyk, Kirkwall, Sept. 2.
SS Jeiling, Progreso, Sept. 9.
SS Cranley, London, Sept. 6.
SS Baron Driesen, Baltimore, Sept. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	Sept. 10
*Noordam	Falmouth	Sept 9
*Tuscania	Liverpool	Sept. 10
*Patria	Gibraltar	Sept. 9
†Regina d'Italia	Gibraltar	Sept. 6
†Lyngenfjord	Bergen	Aug. 28
Moreni	Kirkwall	Sept. 5
Esperanza	Havana	Sept. 13
Tapajos	Bahia	Aug. 23
Laconia	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Coamo	San Juan	Sept. 15
Tenadores	Havana	Sept. 15
Antillas	New Orleans	Sept. 13
El Occidente	Galveston	Sept. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

†Oscar II	Copenhagen	Sept. 7
Verona	Genoa	Sept. 7
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 16
Apache	Jacksonville	Sept. 16
Alamo	Moulle	Sept. 12
San Marcos	Galveston	Sept. 13
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 16

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Alexandrian	London	Sept. 6
Sama	Jamaica	Sept. 15
Cristobal	Cristobal	Sept. 11
Andania	London	Sept. 9
Jover Serra	Barcelona	Sept. 2
Napoli	Messina	Sept. 3

DUE THURSDAY.

Strathspey	Havre	Sept. 6
Orion	Seville	Sept. 3
Ruby	Barcelona	Sept. 7
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 16
Taormina	Genoa	Sept. 7
Santa Marta	Kingston	Sept. 16
Stephano	Halifax	Sept. 19
Olaf	Para	Sept. 9
El Sol	Galveston	Sept. 15

DUE FRIDAY.

*San Guglielmo	Naples	Sept. 13
*Celtic	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Noordyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 10
Zulia	Curacao	Sept. 14
Concho	Galveston	Sept. 16
Lenape	Jacksonville	Sept. 19
El Cid	Kirkwall	Sept. 16

DUE SATURDAY.

*Duca degli Abruzzi	Gibraltar	Sept. 8
Retlaw	Havre	Sept. 7
Eastgate	Havre	Sept. 6
Gallia	Kirkwall	Sept. 11

DUE SUNDAY

*New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Sif	Havre	Sept. 10
Morro Castle	Havana	Sept. 21
Comanche	Jacksonville	Sept. 21

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close, Vessels Sail.

Bergensfjord, Bergen.....9:30 A.M. 2:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah..... 3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

El Valle, Galveston..... 12:00 M.
Fagersand, Cayenne.....12:00 M. 2:00 P.M.
Inca, Santo Domingo..8:30 A.M. 11:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville..... 1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool..8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan.9:30 A.M. 1:00 P.M.
Hercules, Archangel...10:00 A.M. 12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica.....9:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Milazze, Naples..... 12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans..... 12:00 M.
Munplace, Cardenas..... 12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston..... 1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah..... 3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Allianca, Cristobal.....11:30 A.M. 3:00 P.M.
Espesanza, Havana..9:00 A.M. 12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio Janeiro.....12:00 M. 3:00 P.M.
Alicante, Cadiz..... 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Rio Dia, Galveston..... 12:00 M.
Manhattan, London..... 12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville..... 1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam..8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Dominic, Para.....8:00 A.M. 12:00 M.
Jelling, Santiago..... 12:00 M.
Laconia, Liverpool..... 12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool...8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux...12:00 M. 3:00 P.M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina.....9:00 A.M. 12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana.....12:00 M. 3

$500,000

City of Providence

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Toronto Montreal London

$150,000

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These bonds were issued as Debentures, but are now secured by direct mortgage (subject to underlying liens) upon 1,000.31 miles of road, including the double-tracked main line from Buffalo to Chicago. They have been stamped.

Tax Exempt In New York State.

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Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Income Tax Chart

The new Income Tax law introduces important increases in taxes levied upon the incomes of individuals.

For the information of those subject to tax we have prepared a chart comparing old and new tax rates and showing the amounts collected upon incomes ranging from $5,000 to $3,000,000.

Send for Chart AG-51

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Northern Pacific

The London *Statist* has recently printed an analysis of Northern Pacific, which should be carefully studied by every one interested in the company's securities.

Copies of the article will be sent upon application.

Livingston & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
51-53 Exchange Pl. Phone 6742 Hanover

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The two most noteworthy developments in prices on the Stock Exchange last week were the establishment of a new high price for the year in the general level of quotations and the advance in the second half of the week in the railroad issues.

The former was interesting because of its general significance, the latter because it served to emphasize the fact that in the long run the thing that tells most in shaping the course of security values, so far as they are related to the affairs of the corporations, is money-making power. The railroads had been holding back while the industrials moved forward rapidly, and it was argued in some quarters that no substantial improvement could be expected in railroad stocks despite their big earnings so long as they were confronted with such handicaps as that imposed by the recently enacted eight-hour day law. But, in fact, that and all other handicaps of which railroads complain were outweighed in the market's estimation by the solid fact of record earnings.

The expectation voiced in railroad circles that the earnings for last month will set new high records did a good deal to overbalance the apprehensions predicated upon legislative interference with the freedom of railroad management. Earnings have been large, not for one month but for many, and the outlook is still very good. There are no signs of a let-up in the country's industrial activity: trade both domestic and foreign is running in full volume, and the demand for goods of nearly all sorts remains in excess of the ability of manufacturers to supply it as rapidly as the goods are wanted. So long as all this is so there is no reason for looking for any material reduction in the amount of railroad receipts; and, at least so far as the eight-hour day law is concerned, net earnings will not be adversely affected until the beginning of next year.

There is time enough between now and then for the railroad situation as a whole, so far as it is affected by the handicaps imposed by public regulation, to take on new aspects. Wall Street was considering some of the possibilities in this direction last week. Among them were some associated with the interpretation which bankers put upon the results of the Maine election; others had to do with the development of the theory that Congress, having legislated in respect to wages, has assumed an obligation, from which it cannot escape, to legislate also in respect to rates. A proviso should be made here which Wall Street did not often make in the course of its discussion. It is that Congress is committed to advance rates directly by legislation, or indirectly through the Interstate Commerce Commission—if an increase in rates is needed. It cannot be assumed off hand that it will be needed.

That might have been easily assumed when railroad earnings were ebbing instead of rising, as they have been of late until they have reached the largest volume in both gross and net that they ever attained. It cannot be now. Nor is this prosperity, so far at least as it is represented by bigger gross receipts than were ever before received, likely to be very short lived. It will not be if Wall Street is right about its assumption in respect to the industrial outlook.

One reason why Wall Street, or part of it, and the public have been buying industrial stocks so freely is that they have come to the conclusion that manufacturing activity is assured for yet a good while to come. Doubt was felt about that some time ago, but it is not felt by many now. But industrial and commercial activity cannot be maintained on the present scale without the railroads being kept very busy, and that is another way of saying without their earnings remaining very large.

Wall Street bought stocks last week, but Wall Street also sold a great many. The public was buying, and, with the aid of a section of the Street, took all the stock which professional traders and perhaps others less closely associated with the market sold. Many who sold did so believing in higher prices, but feeling that it was time for the market to settle back. It had gone up a good deal and pretty fast, and a reaction seemed due. It did not, however, come to any extent last week. The high point of the industrials on Saturday was a little below the high record of the previous day, but only a little, and the railroads on that day worked back to within a very small traction of their highest prices of last January.

There was no reaction, speaking of the market as a whole, worthy of the name. Not infrequently that is what happens in a strong forward swing of prices. Such swings are usually the product of public buying on a large scale, and buying of that sort is capable of absorbing all the stock which the Street cares to sell and yet maintain the forward movement. Nevertheless on some days last week prices moved upward in too headlong fashion. A stock in the position of General Motors ceases to be a matter of general interest, for there are few who venture into such a market as that typified by an advance of 150 points in the short space of three days. Without regard to the merits of a stock there are possibilities in such a case of retrogression almost as violent as the advance. But there were other stocks, and some in which public interest was much larger, which rose too fast to maintain full equilibrium. It speaks well for the market that it was not adversely affected by the abrupt upbidding of several stocks on Thursday and Friday.

The market was very far from being altogether a New York-made market. Some of the wire houses were so busy during the week that it was with difficulty that they kept up with their business. That suggests optimism in quarters far removed from the environs of the Stock Exchange. Speculation was rife and the public over a large part of the country seemed to be adding to its activity. Markets do not move as the stock market moved last week when people are doing nothing but carefully investing capital. That process does not lead to, or at all events does not in itself create, million-share days. It takes speculation to do that.

The public has had much incentive to buy. The incentive has included the very strong influence of big earnings, which in optimistic mood the public has found it easy to convert into the terms of increased dividends, supplying in themselves and in their implications the justification for the higher prices brought about by public buying. At some point the thing will be overdone. It always has been, and that is the best reason for believing that it always will be. That is why caution is an asset at all times of advancing prices, for there is no certain way of determining in advance when an upward movement has reached its climax. Moreover, one movement does not make a market, and even in a period of advancing prices severe reactions may be encountered. It is always better to make haste slowly rather than to have to hasten in a direction in which one did not care to go.

What is more important in the long run than the ups and downs of the market is the course of business, by which eventually markets are governed, and the course of business continues most favorable. Activity is projected further and further beyond the time when the first expectations of a period of very great activity in American business were formed as a result of the orders which came to the United States because of the war and of the awakening of an almost unlimited but for a time dormant demand for home consumption.

Not all that happened on the Stock Exchange last week was free from the suspicion of having been engineered in the interest of those who had stocks to sell. On the other hand, the market was too broad to be adequately explained on any other assumption than a reawakened public interest. The public has become impressed with the extent to which the hopes upon which stock was being bought at this time last year have since been fulfilled, with no impairment of the outlook for the months which lie ahead. The general level of prices is now within a small fraction of the top figure which they touched last October.

LULL IN LONDON MARKET.

Stocks Still Are Idle — America Buying Bank Acceptances.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The money market was more interesting than the stock market in the week just past. The feature was the buying of large lines of English bank acceptances by American banks. The supply was so short that these bills were obtainable only at 5⅜ per cent. for three months and 5⅝ per cent. for six months maturities, in each case one-eighth below the rate at which Treasury bills are offered. Despite this buying and encouragement derived from the statements in Paris of M. Ribot, the French Finance Minister, on the Allies' financial solidarity, money rates were firmer at 5 per cent. on Thursday, though the closing tendency yesterday was rather easier than it was at the end of last week.

Sales of Exchequer bonds were the lowest recorded, but Treasury bills are still selling well. There is no serious expectation that the Government will need to issue a long-term loan at an early date.

French francs maintain their recent appreciation here.

Stocks are still idle. The tendency of the best bonds is weak. Unimportant industrials have shown strong features, but Associated Cement shares were weak on the passing of the preference dividend. Railway securities were dull.

The result of the Maine election was welcomed by British holders of Mexican securities. With the Stock Exchange closed today, the effect of the latest war news is yet unseen. Careful observers ascribe the prevailing dullness of shorter dated bonds not only to present high money rates but also to the increase in demand for long-dated and irredeemable bonds.

NEW LOAN AFFECTS BOURSE.

Quotations Yield, Despite the Brilliant Military Successes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Bourse closed weak, despite brilliant military successes. The imminence of the war loan induced selling all along the line. Bank stocks, railways, and Suez Canal shares, and even war industrials, shared the common fate, closing many points below recent quotations. The only bright market spots in the last week were the South African group and American coppers, both of which were active at higher prices. Rentes and the war loan closed at last week's prices. The Spanish group was down, owing to a further fall in exchange.

There was some recovery in French and Russian industrials at the end of the week. A slight demand for Mexicans was in evidence, after a long period of neglect.

The war loan was voted in the Senate yesterday. It will bear 5 per cent. interest, free of tax, and will be redeemable after 1931. Participation of defense bonds and obligations is permitted, but existing rentes are ineligible for conversion.

Following the recent arrangement at the Calais conference, sterling closed 10 points lower, and dollars 2 points below last Saturday's quotations. Sterling sold yesterday at 27.80 for November delivery, and was offered at 28.75 for December delivery.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Sept. 16, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1912.
Monday	1,172,865	348,671	491,876
Tuesday	1,221,843	451,448	457,493
Wednesday ..	1,249,648	519,708	433,183
Thursday ..	1,680,942	465,043	414,831
Friday	1,237,874	735,960	403,962
Saturday ...	771,381	393,596	78,630
Total w'k	7,334,563	2,914,426	2,279,975
Year to date.	124,247,061	104,063,989	62,671,685

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,060,000	$2,590,500	$1,591,500
Tuesday	3,581,500	2,568,500	1,497,000
Wednesday .	3,398,000	2,460,000	1,510,500
Thursday ..	3,953,500	2,233,000	2,187,500
Friday	3,145,000	2,165,500	1,298,500
Saturday ...	3,463,000	1,408,000	547,500
Total w'k.	$19,621,000	$13,425,500	$8,822,500
Year to date.	790,444,550	562,019,700	370,072,420

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Sept.16,'16.	Sept.18,'15.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	7,334,563	2,914,426	4,420,137

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$14,331,000	$12,986,000	$1,345,000
Government.	4,782,000	91,500	4,690,500
State	30,000	43,000	*13,000
City	478,000	305,000	173,000
Total all..	$19,621,000	$13,425,500	$6,195,500

*Decrease.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 16, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$19,621,000	$730,444,550
Same period last year.....	13,425,500	562,019,700

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds.....	86.72	86.37	87.43	86.19
Same period a year ago.....	82.12	81.88	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s...	84	83½	84	75
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A.	90¼	90	90¼	24
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B.	90½	89½	90¼	7
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	98	98½	99	39
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.10		102⅝	103	29
Am. Cotton Oil 5s...	97	96	97	11
Am. Hide & Lea. 6s.10		103⅞	104	25
Am. Ice Sec. 6s....	87½	87	87	9
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s..112		109½	112½	455½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	91½	91½	91⅜	51
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.111		110½	110½	106
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s..103		103½	103½	2
Am. Thread 4s.....	98½	98¼	98¼	1
Am. Tobacco 4s.....	85	85	85	7
Am. Writ. Paper 5s.	82¼	81½	81⅝	39
Ann Arbor 4s.....	65	65	65	2
Armour & Co. 4½s...	92⅝	90¼	90½	120
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92⅝	92½	92⅝	182½
A., T. & S. F. g.4s, r.	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
A., T. & S. F. 4s, '60.105		103½	105	104
A.,T.& S.F. cv. 4s,'50.103½		103¼	103¼	1
A., T. & S. F. 5s...100½		100½	100½	2
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	84	84	84	½
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	84	83½	84	40
A.,T.& S.F.'55 L. 4s	89½	89⅝	89½	3
A.,T.& S.F.,East O.4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s.	92¼	91¾	91¾	12
At. Coast L. unif.4½s	89	89	89	4
A. C. L., L.&N.col.4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	11
At. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B.	101¼	101¼	101¼	24
Atlanta & Birm. 4s..	82	82	82	8
B. & O. pf. 1, 3½s..	92⅝	92¾	92½	28
B. & O. gold 4s.....	90⅛	89¾	90	49
B. & O. conv. 4½s..	94⅝	94½	94⅝	107
B. & O. S. W. 3½s...	90¾	89⅞	90¾	25
B. & O., P., J. & M.3½s	91	91	91	1
B. & O. ref. 5s....	101	100⅝	100½	115
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s.....	85⅞	85½	85⅝	47
Beech Creek 4s, reg..	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	1
Beth. Steel ext. 5s...	104	103⅝	103⅝	34
Beth. Steel ref. 5s...100½		100	100⅛	45
B. R. T. 5s, 1918....100¼		100⅛	100⅛	104
B. R. T. ref. 4s.....	76¾	76¾	76⅞	1
B. R. T. gold 5s....	101	101	101	1
B'klyn Union El. 5s..101¼		101½	101½	5
B. Union El. 5s, sta..101½		100⅞	101¼	7
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s....106⅜		106⅜	106⅜	19
Bush Term. 2dg.s 5s.	87	87	87	5
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s.	99⅝	99	99⅝	14
Canada So. con. 5s...102		102	102	9
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s.101		100⅝	101	10
Cent. of Ga. inc. 5s...102⅜		102⅛	102⅜	38
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.116		116	116	36
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s....	88⅛	88	88⅛	117
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s..	89¾	89¾	89¾	3
C.R.R. & B.Co.Ga.5s.	94½	94½	94½	1
C. & O. con. 5s....106½		106	106½	7
C. & O. conv. 5s....	93	92¼	93	781
C. & O. conv. 4½s...	84½	83¾	84	66
C.& O. R.& A. 1st 4s	87	87	87	2
C. & O. con. 5s.....105¾		105	105¾	3
C. & O. gen. 4½s....	90	89¼	90	30
Chi. & Alton 3½s....	49¾	48	49⅝	39
Chi. & Alton 3s.....	59¾	59¾	59¾	30
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	94	93¾	93¾	22
C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	138
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, rg.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	2
C., B. & Q. Ill.Div.4s	94½	94½	94½	1
C., B. & Q. Ia.Div.5s.102½		102½	102½	1
C.,B. & Q.I. Div. 3½s	85	85	85	6
C. & E. I. ref. 4s, t.r.	26	26	26	2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	86	86	86	7
C. & E. I. g. 5s, U. S. Mtg. certs....	85	85	85	3
Chi. & E. 1st 5s.....106⅞		106⅞	106⅞	4
Chi. Gt. West. 5s....	69½	69	69½	27
Chi., Ind. & L. 4s....	70	70	70	5
C., I. & L. 4s, Ser....	53½	53½	53½	1
Chi.,Ind. & L. ref. 5s.100		100	100	1
C.,M. & St. P. gen. 4s	90¾	89⅝	90¼	19
C.,M. & St.P. 4s, 1934	90¾	90	90⅝	47
C.,M. & St.P. ref.4½s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	22
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'25	94¼	93⅝	94¼	27
C., M. & St. P.g.3½s	80	80	80	5
C., M. & St. P.g.4½s.101½		100⅞	101¼	13
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s. Series B.....107		105¾	107	67
C., M. & St. P.cv.4½s.101		100	101	1321
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & M. 5s.....103		103	103	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. River 5s.....105		105	105	1
C., M. & St. P., W. M. & M. 5s.....102⅜		102¼	102⅜	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s..	94¼	94	94	5
C. & N. W. d. 5s. '33.103½		103½	103½	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	80¾	80¼	80½	8
C.,M. & St. P.,St. L., P. & N. W. 6s.....105¾		105½	105½	4
Chi. Railways 5s....	97	96⅞	96⅞	3
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s.101¼		101¼	101¼	4
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s,r.101		101	101	10
C., R. I. & P. 4s....	71⅜	70⅜	71⅜	141
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.	83¾	82¾	83¼	53
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s.	58½	54½	58½	210
C.,R.I.& P.d.5s,t.r.,st.	52	52	52	9
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Series O.....	98¾	98¾	98¾	10
Chi., St. L. & P. 5s.107½		107½	107½	1
C.,St.P.,M. & O. d. 5s.100¾		100¾	100¾	3
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s....	99¾	99¾	99¾	53
Chi.,T. H. & S. 1st 5s	68	68	68	1
Chi. & W. Ind. con.4s	77	76¾	76¾	21
Chile Copper 7s.....123½		122½	122½	113½
Cin., Sou. & Clev. 5s.102		102	102	1
C., C., C. & St. L.deb.4½s	84½	83½	83½	22
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s.....	80¾	80¾	80¾	10
gen. 4s.....	78¼	78¼	78¼	9
Clev. Short Line 4½s.100½		100½	100½	2
Col. Indus. 5s.....	82	77½	82	41
C. Mid. 1st 4s t. r. r.	7¾	7	7	8
Col. & So. 1st 4s....	90¾	91¼	91¼	8
Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	83½	82½	83	18
Col. & 9th Av. 5s...	98	98	98	3
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s..	83	83	83	1
Consol. Gas conv 6s.123		122¼	122¾	18
Cub.-A. Su. col. tr. 6s	102½	102½	102½	1
Corn Pr. Ref. 5s, '34.	96	96	96	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s..100½		100	100⅜	30
DEL. & HUD. cv. 6s.106¾		105½	106¾	20½
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s...	99	98½	98¾	44
Den. & R. G. cons. 4s	77¾	77¾	77⅞	11
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	67	67	67	5
Den. & R. G. cn. 4½s	83¾	83¼	83¼	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	82½	82½	82½	2
Det. City Gas 5s....101¾		101½	101½	1
Detroit United 4½s..	80	79½	79½	14
Dist. Securities 5s....	75¾	74½	74½	33
Du Pont Powder 4½s.101½		101½	101½	5
EAST TENN. reorg. lien 5s.....	100	100	100	3
Erie con. 7s.....	108¾	108⅝	108⅝	19
Erie gen. 4s.....	71½	71½	71½	21
Erie con. 4s.....	83¾	83	83¼	29
Erie con. 4s, Ser. A.	70¼	69½	70¼	83
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	74	72½	74	95
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	86¾	84⅞	86⅝	108
Erie, Pa. col. 4s....	89	89	89	3
FRE., E. & M. V. 6s.120½		120½	120½	10
Fla. East Coast 4½s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	4
GAL., H. & S. A., M. & P. 2d ext. 5s	99	99	99	6
Gen. Electric deb. 5s.104½		104¼	104¼	4
Georgia Pacific 6s....107		106⅞	107	2
Granby Con. Co. 6s..105		104½	105	14
Gr. Con. Co. 6s....	105	104½	105	20
Gt. Falls Power 5s..100¼		100¼	100¼	2
Gt. North. ref. 4½s..	98¾	98¾	98¾	27
Green Bay deb. B....	12½	11½	12½	16
HARLEM R. P. 4s....	91½	91½	91½	2
Hocking Valley 4½s..	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	6
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	70¼	69¾	70	59½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	27½	27	27	163
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1952.	88¼	88	88	11
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953...	85¼	85	85¼	19
Ill. Cent. pur. l. 3½s.	80¾	80⅝	80⅝	3
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	89½	89½	89½	10
Ill. Cent. 1st 3½s....	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s.....100¼		100¼	100¼	5
Ill. Steel 4½s....	92	91½	91⅝	108
Indiana Steel 5s.....103¼		102½	103	121
Interborough R. T. 5s	97½	97½	97½	167
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73½	73	73½	221
Int.-Agr. col. tr. 5s..	76	75¼	76	64
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s..109		109	109	206
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r..109		108¾	109	200
I. M. M. s. f. 6s, w.i.	97¾	97¼	97¾	720
Int. Navigation 5s...108¾		108¾	108¾	15
Int. Paper 6s.....	102	101⅞	102	16
Int. Paper cv. 5s....	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Int. S. P. 5s, t. r..	80	80	80	10
Iowa Cen. 1st 5s....	86	86	86	2
Iowa Cen. ref. 4s...	56	55	56	5
K. C. F. S. & M. 6s.109½		109½	109½	6
K. C. F. S. & M. 4s.	75¼	75½	75½	2
Kansas City So. 5s..	68¾	68¼	68¾	16
Kan. City Sou. 5s...	89½	89½	89¼	4
Kan. City Term. 4s.	87½	87½	87½	5
Kentucky Cent 4s...	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	10
Kings Co. El. 4s....	84½	84½	84½	2
Kings Co. E. 4s, sta.	84¼	83¾	83¾	2
LACK. STEEL 5s.'23.100¾		99⅝	100¼	38
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950..	95½	94½	95	253
Laclede Gas 1st 5s..101⅜		101⅜	101⅜	9
Laclede Gas ref. 5s..102		102	102	1
Lake Erie & W.1st5s.	98½	98¼	98¼	9
Lake Erie & W.2d5s.	83½	83½	83½	3
Lake Shore 3½s.....	83½	83½	83½	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928..	95¾	94⅞	95	37
Lake Shore 4s, 1931..	94½	93⅞	94¼	15
Leh. Val. Coal 5s....103⅝		103⅝	103⅝	2
Leh. Val. Coal 5s...104¼		104¼	104¼	2
Lex. & Eastern 5s...101⅝		101	101⅝	9
Liggett & Myers 7s..125½		125½	125½	13
Liggett & Myers 5s..102		101¾	101¾	24
Long Island gen. 4s.	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Long Island ref. 4s.	86½	86½	86½	5
Lorillard 7s.....	125¾	125	125¾	4
Lorillard 5s.....	101¾	101	101¾	13
Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	94	92⅝	94	45
L. & N.,A.K. & C. 4s.	86½	86	86½	16
L. & N. So. Ry. jt 4s.	80	80	80	6
L. & N., S. & N. Ala 5s. '63.....101		101	101	2
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
MANHATTAN CON.4s	90	89½	90	10
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	90¾	90	90¼	32
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser.A.117½		116	117½	7
M. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C..116¼		115	116¼	18
Mich. Central 3½s...	82½	82½	82½	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s...100½		100½	100½	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s....	93½	93½	93½	2
Mil. & Nor. 1st 4½s.101¼		101¼	101¼	4
M. & S. L. ref. 5s...	60	60	60	7
M. & St.L.1st & rf. 4s	59½	59½	59½	2
M.,S.P.& S.S.M. 4s...	91½	91½	91½	18
M., S. S. M. & A. 4s	97½	97	97½	6
M., K. & T. 1st 4s...	74	73	73¼	56
M., K. & T. 2d 4s....	45¾	45	45¾	38
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	41½	41½	41½	3
M.,K.& T.1st & ref.4s.	61	61	61	10
M., K. & T. ext. 5s..	38	37¾	38	9
Mo. Pac. con. 6s.....101½		101½	101½	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917...	100	100	100	1
M. P. 5s,'17, Guar.T.100		100	100	2
Mo. Pac. 5s,'17, Guar. T. Rd. stk.....	95	95	95	1
Missouri Pacific 5s, '17, triple sta....	93¼	93¼	93¼	7
M. P. 5s, '17, col. t. r.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	1
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r....	48	48	48	2
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s.....	48¾	48¾	48¾	2
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s., t. r.	48½	48	48	15
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	64¾	64½	64½	91
Montana Power 5s...	97¾	97½	97¾	22
Morris & Co. s.f. 4½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	4
Morris & Essex 3½s..	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
NASSAU ELEC. 4s..	73	73	73	1
Natl. Enam & Sta. 5s	98	98	98	15
National Tube 5s....101¼		101¼	101¼	29
New Orleans Ter. 4s.	70¾	70¾	70¾	8
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s.103½		103½	103½	7
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s.	92¾	91¾	92¼	121
N. Y. Cent. ref.4½s,r.	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34	90¼	90¼	90⅝	75
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	82½	81½	82	41
N. Y. Cent. g. 3½s, r.	81	80½	80½	14
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s..114		112	113¾	1046
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s, r.112½		112½	112½	4
N. Y. C., L. S.col.3½s	75	74½	75	18
N. Y. C. con.4s,Ser.A.	82½	82½	82¾	103
N. Y. Cent. eq. 5s,'16.100¼		100¼	100¼	6
N. Y. C., M. C. c.3½s	75¾	75¾	75¾	1
N.Y.,C.&St.L., 1st 4s.	91½	91⅜	91½	5
N. Y. & E. 1st ext. 4s	95½	95½	95½	1
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&F.6s.104½		104	104¼	7
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.4s	84½	83¾	84	11
N.Y.,N.H.& H. n. cv. d. 4s, '47.....	81	81	81	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s.....	68¼	68¼	68¼	1
N.Y.,N.H.&H. cv. 6s.111½		110	110	14
N. Y.,O. & W. ref. 4s	79⅞	78¾	79⅛	49
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s...	57	54¾	54¾	278
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s.	84½	84½	84½	1
N. Y., S. & W. g. 5s.	77	77	77	1
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s..	72	72	72	6
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	312½
Norf. & W. con. 4s..	92⅞	92½	92½	39
N. & W., New R. 6s.120		120	120	4
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s.130		130	130	2
Norf. & W. div. 4s.	90⅝	90¾	90¾	7
Norf. & W. genl. 6s..119		119	119	5
N. & W. P. C. & C.4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s.129		129	129	1
Norf. & South. 1st 5s	97	97	97	1
Nor. Pacific 4s.....	92	91¼	91⅞	153
Nor. Pacific 4s, reg.	91	91	91	30
Northern Pacific 3s.	66	65½	65⅞	62
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s..111½		111	111¾	2
ORE. & CAL. 1st 5s.101		100⅞	101	41
Ont. Pow. s. f. 5s...	93	92¾	92⅝	10
Ont. Transm. 5s.....	86	86

Can We Assist You?

This house has established an organization to investigate, approve and recommend public utility investments. Our care in the selection of securities is the basis upon which we expect to gain your confidence.

Because We Find

ample property, large earnings and stable management, we recommend to you as a sound investment

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NOBLE & CORWIN

Chase Nat'l Bank Rights

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 16, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	7,334,563	124,247,061
Same period a year ago	2,914,426	104,063,989

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	93.98	88.52	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	80.85	78.14	80.85	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
59¼	Sep. 16	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	59⅛	54½	59	+ 5½	2,900
97½	June 20	93⅛	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf	94	93½	94	− 1	300
154½	Jan. 4	132¾	Mar. 14	Adams Express	..	..	137	..	..
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	18	14	16	+ 2	2,600
43	Apr. 28	31⅞	July 28	Adv. Rumely pf	36	32	34½	+ 3	2,200
67	Sep. 14	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber†	67	64	66	+ 3	2,000
26½	Jan. 7	11½	Aug. 30	Alaska Gold M.	16	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅝	14,300
10¼	Jan. 7	7⅛	Aug. 30	Alaska J. Gold M.	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ 1⅛	2,200
33⅛	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Alaska J. Gold M. pf	27¾	23¾	26¼	+ 2¼	26,200
84½	May 16	70½	July 18	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	82	79⅝	80½	+ 1	5,400
83¾	Sep. 14	63	Apr. 22	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83¾	79⅝	81⅝	+ 1½	9,000
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 28	Am. Ag. Chemical	102	101½	102	+ ⅝	900
41	July 21	38¾	Sep. 7	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	..	..	88¾	..	..
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note	..	..	53	..	..
96⅛	July 6	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Bank Note pf	95¼	90	92½	+ 1½	61,400
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar	99½	99	99	+ 1	200
106½	Sep. 9	100	Apr. 11	Am. Beet Sugar pf	..	..	106½	..	..
198	July 31	165	Feb. 24	Am. Brake S. & F	195	195	195	+ 4	100
66⅞	Sep. 15	50¾	June 27	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	68⅞	63⅜	65½	+ ⅞	122,750
115	Sep. 5	108½	July 17	Am. Can	115	112	112	− 1¼	780
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Can pf	68¾	62⅞	68	+ 5	60,600
119½	Mar. 11	115⅜	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy	115½	115¾	115¾	− ⅜	100
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	..	..	46½	..	..
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf	..	..	53	..	..
175⅞	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal	155	150½	155	+ 3⅜	2,800
118	July 26	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	..	..	118	..	..
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Coal Prod. pf	56½	53¾	54½	+ ½	4,400
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil	101	101	101	+ 1	100
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Cotton Oil pf	126¼	122	126¼	+ 1½	300
15¾	Sep. 13	8¾	June 3	Am. Express	13¾	10¼	11⅝	+ 1⅝	45,600
67	Sep. 12	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	67	56½	61½	+ 5½	88,800
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Hide & L. pf	30¼	28¼	28½	+ 1½	10,400
25½	Jan. 26	17¼	July 14	Am. Ice Securities	24⅝	22¼	23½	+ ⅝	28,600
53⅜	Sep. 13	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	53⅝	51	53	+ 3	11,800
83¾	Mar. 14	58	July 14	Am. Linseed pf	82½	78	80	+ 1½	65,300
106⅞	Sep. 14	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞	+ ⅛	1,431
10	Apr. 7	3½	June 3	Am. Locomotive pf	9	7¼	8	..	5,000
40⅞	Sep. 13	31⅜	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n	40⅞	38⅝	40	..	1,500
112⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Malt Corp'n pf	109⅜	104⅜	108¾	+ 3½	175,900
114⅝	Feb. 3	103¾	Apr. 24	Am. Smelt. & Ref	114¼	113⅜	114¼	+ ⅝	900
97	Sep. 6	84½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf	96	93⅝	96	− 1	423
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. A	86⅜	86	86	+ 2¼	700
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Smelt. pf. B	145	145	147¾	+ 2¾	335
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff	..	..	107	..	..
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Snuff pf	59¾	57	59	+ 3	11,200
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Steel Foundries	112⅝	109	111	+ 2	17,60
119	May 23	110½	May 5	Am. Sugar Refining	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	..	100
68	Feb. 14	60½	July 5	Am. Sugar Rel. pf	..	..	62½	..	..
133¼	Aug. 18	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	..	..	8,500
225	Aug. 11	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¼	131⅞	133	..	2,400
109	Sep. 11	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tobacco	224	221	222	− 1	300
53¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Tob. pf., new	109	109	109	+ ⅞	24,300
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen	51⅝	46¾	47⅞	+ 2¼	1,415
36	Sep. 11	11	Jan. 8	Am. Woolen pf	98½	97⅞	98½	+ 1½	21,800
97¾	Apr. 10	29⅜	July 10	Am. Writing P. pf	36	31	33	− 1	20,50
79⅛	Sep. 11	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf	41¼	39½	41¼	+ 1¼	5,000
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. Mi	79½	77	77¾	+ 1¾	301,500
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 28	Assets Realization	91¼	88	90¾	+ 1¾	..
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	..	..	100	..	218
108½	Jan. 4	100¾	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F	107⅛	102⅞	106⅝	+ 3	3,200
102	Feb. 23	98⅜	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100	99	99⅝	+ ⅜	5,400
117¼	June 13	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	113¼	112¼	113¼	+ ½	400
95	Sep. 14	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I	95	87¼	91	+ 3⅜	48,200
69⅜	Sep. 14	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf	69⅝	66½	68¼	..	8,300
118¾	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	93	82½	89½	+ 6½	108,100
110	May 24	104	June 29	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf	106½	106	106	..	500
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt & Ohio	90⅝	85½	90	+ 3⅝	31,100
80	Jan. 15	72½	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf	74⅞	73	74⅜	+ 1⅜	2,000
153	Sep. 15	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	153	151	151	..	900
3⅜	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 24	Batopilas Mining†	2	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛	1,700
580	Sep. 14	415	Jan. 3	Bethlehem Steel	580	491	574½	+ 92	7,238
145	Jan. 6	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf	138	138	138	+ 2	100
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	..
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fisn 1st pf	..	..	80	..	..
88⅝	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ 1¼	100
132½	Aug. 16	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	131¾	..	..
67	Sep. 11	59½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	67	67	67	+ ¼	300
102	May 11	96¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf	99½	99	99½	+ ½	300
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	8	7¾	7¾	− ⅜	1,200
100	July 29	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P	..	..	100	..	..
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Burr., R. & F. pf	..	..	114⅞	..	..
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros	80	77¾	80	+ 1	800
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf	..	..	109	..	..
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Busn Terminal	110	110	110	+ 1	100
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	28½	28¼	28½	..	100
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior‡‡	70⅝	62½	63⅝	..	24,900
42¾	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	22⅞	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛	5,000
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf	49⅝	45	48½	+ ¼	2,500
58⅜	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	58½	..	..
183¾	Jan. 3	162¼	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	181	175⅜	180	+ 3	16,600
90	May 11	84	Aug. 21	Case (J. I) Th. M. pf	84	84	84	..	20
64¼	Sep. 14	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	64¼	60⅜	63⅝	+ 3⅜	71,600
114⅜	Sep. 12	108⅝	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf	114⅜	114	114	+ 1	700
295	July 17	200	Jan. 3	Central of N. J	..	..	295	..	218
140½	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel	140½	140	140	..	3,200
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	111	107⅞	109	− 1¼	23,200
67⅜	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	64⅞	60⅜	64⅞	+ 3⅝	..
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	..
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	20	..	..
15⅜	Jan. 3	11¾	Ap. 24	Chicago Great West.	13	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝	1,200
39½	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 22	Chi. Great West. pf.	37	35	37	+ 2	1,500
102¼	Jan. 5	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St Paul	98	91½	97¼	+ 4½	37,900
130¼	Jan. 5	126	Aug. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	124	125	+ 3⅜	1,500
134⅛	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 8	Chi. & Northwestern	127⅝	124	127⅝	+ 3⅝	2,700
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf	168	..	168	+ 1⅝	12,100
24½	Jun.e 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac	18⅛	16¾	18⅛	+ 1⅞	..
123	May 15	115¾	Sep.	Chi., St. P., M. & O	115¾	..	115¾	..	100
139	Aug. 28	131⅜	Apr. 12	Chi., St.P.,M.&O.pf	133	133	133	− 1	5,300
25⅝	Jan. 5	19⅜	July 14	Chile Copper†	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅝	23,950
60	Feb. 19	46½	July 11	Chino Copper†††	56½	52⅞	53½	− 2½	1,900
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L	55½	53	55½	+ 1	300
*81¼	Aug. 9	*79	May 10	C., C. C. & St. L. pf	83	82½	83	+ 1	..
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec	..	..	79¼	..	..
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cleve. & Pitts. pf	73¾	70	73¾	..	..
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co	108	108	108	..	200
56⅜	Sep. 15	38⅛	Apr. 22	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	56⅜	51	55⅜	..	200
36½	June 13	24¼	Apr. 24	Col. Fuel & Iron	31	30	31	+ 1	142,550
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf	57½	56	57½	+ 1½	1,800
57¾	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf	..	..	60	..	..
52⅜	Jan. 22	40⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co	45½	44	45½	+ 1½	400
116½	June 22	103¾	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	111½	111½	111½	+ 1	100
144¾	Jan. 8	130⅝	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	138⅝	135¾	137½	+ ½	5,400
20	Sep. 9	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. Cal. Min.‡‡	..	..	20	..	..
106	Sep. 16	75¾	Jan. 31	Continental Can	106	96	106	+ 10	9,700
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf	110¼	110	110	+ 3	600
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.†	..	..	55	..	..
25¼	Jan. 25	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref	17¼	14⅝	16¼	+ 1⅝	25,900
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 28	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92½	90½	91¼	+ ¾	1,800
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co	..	..	45	..	..
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent	..	..	32	..	..
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf	..	..	*34	..	..
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	97½	83½	93¼	+ 8¾	293,700
120	Sep. 14	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf	120	116½	119¼	+ 3½	3,600
254	Sep. 14	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	254	247	254	+ 9	1,441
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅞	100
63⅛	July 5	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	60¼	55⅝	58⅝	+ ⅞	100,600
96	Sep. 13	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	96	93½	93⅞	+ ½	4,275
96¼	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95½	..	..
98¼	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf	91	90	90	..	300
155⅜	May 23	149⅛	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	152	150⅝	150⅝	+ ⅛	300
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West	232	232	232	+ 2	100
16¼	June 13	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr	13⅜	13	13¾	− ⅝	400
37⅝	July 19	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	25⅞	24¼	24¼	− ¼	4,600
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	139¾	139¾	139¾	− ¼	130
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	70	..	..
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys	..	..	115	..	..
121	Sep. 7	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	120¼	120¼	120¼	− ¾	100
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n	48¾	46	48¾	+ 2½	82,300
23½	Feb. 8	22¾	Aug. 20	Dome Mines†	25	24½	25	..	2,500
116⅞	Sep. 16	85	Sep. 8	Driggs-Seabury	116⅞	86	112	+ 26	7,250
6⅞	May 13	4½	Mar. 28	Dul., S. S. & Atl	5½	5½	5½	..	100
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 17	Dul. S. S. & Atl. pf	10	10	10	− ½	100
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr	..	..	*30	..	..
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf	..	..	100	..	100
68⅛	Sep. 15	58	Apr. 24	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*603	..	300
43¾	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Elec. Storage Bat	68½	67½	68¾	+ 3⅝	136,900
59½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie	40¼	36⅞	39¾	+ 2¾	17,600
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf	55⅝	52¼	55⅝	+ 1⅝	2,900
..	.....	..	.....	Erie 2d pf	46½	43	45¾	..	..
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	..
35	Jan. 7	12⅜	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM	24⅞	17⅜	24	+ 6½	2,400
57½	Jan. 7	35½	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	48½	30⅞	45	+ 5½	8,325
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	303	303	303	− ½	133
116	Jan. 17	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf	116	115⅛	115⅜	+ 1	300
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	173½	170	170⅝	+ 1¼	6,700
750	Sep. 14	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	750	585	745	+ 171	2,275
128½	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf	128	125	126⅞	+ ¼	5,600
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 3	Goodrich (B. F.)	73⅝	71¼	72¼	− ⅝	35,100
116⅜	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf	113⅝	113¼	113⅜	+ ⅛	100
99	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol	88⅛	87	87¼	+ 1¼	1,900
127½	Jan. 4	116½	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf	120½	116½	120	+ 3½	22,160
50¾	Jan. 3	33⅜	June 26	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	43¾	41¼	43⅜	− ⅜	66,100
53⅜	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	51¼	49	49	− 1⅞	10,300
96½	Sep. 15	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	96¼	81½	94	+12¼	7,900
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	101½	98	101½	+ 6½	400
98½	Sep. 15	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf	98½	89	98	+ 9½	3,300
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	..
100	Jan. 4	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	100	..	..
198¾	July 24	179¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co	..	..	195	..	..
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	117	..	..
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	..
135	Aug. 14	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	135	135	135	..	100
109¼	Jan. 3	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT	104½	100⅞	104⅜	+ 3½	5,900
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr.	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	..
63¾	Sep. 8	42¾	Apr. 22	Inap. Con. Cop.††	63¼	60¾	61¼	− 1⅞	183,20
21½	Jan. 3	15⅝	July 29	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.sh	16⅝	16	16¼	− ⅜	5,000
19	June 12	18⅜	June 12	Interb. Con., new	73½	71⅝	72	− ½	800
77¼	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n of	..	..	16½	..	..
20½	Jan. 5	16½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs	..	..	80¼	..	..
80¼	Jan. 24	80¾	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf	18⅞	13	15⅞	+ 3⅝	6,500
29⅞	Jan. 5	11	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	52⅜	43¾	49	+ 1⅝	10,700
74	Jan. 5	38⅛	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf	117⅝	116	117¾	+ 1⅜	1,800
119¾	Jan. 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	118	118	118	..	106
120	July 19	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	78	77⅞	78	..	400
84¼	May 18	63½	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	..	..	108¾	..	..
109	June 14	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	50⅞	47	48½	− ⅛	225,400
50⅞	Sep. 14	18⅜	Feb. 15	Int: M. M. c. of dp	125⅞	119⅜	122	− ⅝	238,400
125⅜	Sep. 16	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	46½	43⅜	45¼	+ 1⅜	36,80
56⅜	Jan. 17	39⅝	Aug. 22	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.†	..	..	106	..	..
105	Aug. 1	101	Jan. 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	31⅞	26	27½	− ⅛	101,576
118⅛	Sep. 12	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	100	86½	93	+ 7½	40,900
100	Sep. 12	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf	3	3	3	− ¼	200
6	May 18	2	July 3	Iowa Central	..	..	9	..	..
10	May 15	5	May 10	Iowa Central pf	..	..	..	..	..
96	Apr. 4	87	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	90¼	89	89	− 1½	500
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf	..	..	111	..	..
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	69	..	5,200
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	26½	23⅜	26½	+ 1¾	200
64⅞	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf	60	59½	60	+ 1	200
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co	90	98	90	..	..
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	..	..	116¼	..	..
85½	Sep. 6	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire	83¾	78	82¾	− 1	21,160
101	Sep. 5	55⅝	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf	..	..	99¾	..	..
59	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	54⅛	51¾	52¾	− ¾	123,740
..	.....	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M	..	..	5¼	..	..
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf	..	..	25	..	..
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	128	127¾	128	+ ½	335
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 23	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	..	..	..
106	May 23	86	Jan. 12	UNDER. TYPEWR.	101	100	100	..	300
118	Aug. 10	110	Jan. 28	Under. Typewr. pf	..	..	117	..	..
11	Sep. 12	4¼	May 9	Union Bag & Paper	11	9½	9⅝	− ⅝	49,000
59	Sep. 12	28	Jan. 27	Union Bag & P. pf	59	56½	56⅞	..	11,100
148¼	Sep. 16	129¾	Apr. 22	Union Pacific	148¼	138⅝	147⅜	+ 8	257,700
80	Sep. 9	47⅜	Aug. 9	Union Pacific pf	82	80	82	+ 2	8,540
64	Mar. 20	108	Mar. 14	United C. Mfrs. pf	108	108	108	− 1	100
111	May 11	103	Feb. 9	United Cigar Stores	102¾	101½	101½	− ¼	2,100
105¾	Aug. 9	90	Feb. 9	United Cigar S. pf	..	..	120	..	..
120	Mar. 10	115	Feb. 10	United Fruit	166	161	161¼	− ¼	23,800
169½	June 8	136¾	Jan. 31	United Rys. Inv. Co	8	8	8	..	100
21½	Jan. 4	7⅝	May 9	United Rys. Inv. Co. pf	17	17	17	− 1	200
39¾	Jan. 3	17	Sep. 16	Un. Rys. Inv. Co. pf	24½	22	23½	+ ⅜	17,300
26½	Mar. 14	15¼	Jan. 31	U. S. C. I. P. & F	55	53½	55	+ 2⅝	1,000
55	Sep. 16	48⅝	Feb. 5	U. S. C. I. P. & R.pf	29	20	20	+ ⅛	200
49¾	Apr. 29	28	Sep. 9	U. S. Express	132½	114⅜	131	+16½	96,500
170¼	Apr. 9	97	July 13	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	104	104	104	+ 1	100
114	Jan. 13	99½	July 11	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	30	27	30	+ 1¼	1,000
49	Feb. 23	25	June 1	U. S. Realty & Imp	3½	1⅝	2½	+ ⅛	5,000
3¾	Jan. 4	1	June 1	U. S. Reduc. & Ref	3½	1⅝	2½	+ ⅛	1,300
4	Jan. 4	⅝	Aug. 2	U. S. Red. & R. pf	61⅞	57½	59¾	+ 1⅝	48,550
61⅞	Sep. 13	47¾	Mar. 1	U. S. Rubber	114¼	112	114½	+ 3¼	800
114¾	Sep. 16	106⅛	Feb. 8	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	..	..	76½	..	..
80⅜	June 9	62¼	June 27	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	79	75	75	+ ½	30,250
55½	Apr. 11	50	June 20	U. S. S. R. & M. pf.	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	+ ½	200
108	Sep. 16	79¾	Mar. 1	U. S.

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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 16, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	27½	28
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	82	84
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	July 1, 16	154	155
Do pf. ($50).	2,782,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	49½	50
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	378	380
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	110	112
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	70	71
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	84	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 16	42	44
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	73½	75
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	8½
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	61	63
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	21	22
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49.	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	85	90
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,100,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	93½	..
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf. 5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	60½
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '31.	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89¾	90¾
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57.	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	100
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	..	..	.....	102	..
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39.	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39.	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E. Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31.	.....	..	..	.....	105	106½
Buf. & N.F.E. R. 1st 5s, '45	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Buf. & N.F.E. L. & P.5s,'42	.....	..	..	.....	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96½	..
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '32.	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Buf. Tr. 5s,'48		2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	101	..
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	90	95
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83½	85
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	106½	106⅞
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	96	98½
Do 5s, '90.	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	47	50
Cities Service	17,218,380	‡‡	M	July 1, 16	94	96
Do pf.	31,168,426	1¼	M	Aug 1, 16	398	398½
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85½	86½
Cl.R.1st 5s, '51	5,493,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	101½	102⅜
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	.....	25	26
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	Jun 15,16	99½	100½
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
C.R. G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	62¼	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	84	85
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88	89
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	72½	73½
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98½
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	88	89
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	99½	102
Eliz. & Tren. Elec. pf.	.....	..	..	.....	99½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	24½	..
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	34	..
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	88¼	92
Ex. Sps. W. G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	99
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	97	100
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	11½	12
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	45	46
G. & E., Bergen Co.	.....	..	..	.....	98	..
Do 5s, '49.	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	91
Do 5s, '54.	.....	..	..	.....	101½	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	80
Do deb. 6s.	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	89½	90½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99½
Hoboken F'ry 6s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	..
Houston El. 6s, 1925.	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Int. R. of B. B.Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Inter. Trac. Do pf., 7%.	.....	..	..	.....	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, 1949, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	48	50
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '25.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	62	64
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	97	99
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	76⅝	77½
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s, '23.	.....	..	..	.....	94	97
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	91	92½
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	94½	96½
K. C. P. & L. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	94	96½
K. City Rys. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	37	74
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44.	.....	..	..	.....	65	72
Do 2d 6s.	.....	..	..	.....	36	..
Do 2d 5s.	.....	..	..	.....	66	..
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96½
L. Trac. Ry. E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96½
Lock. & Otic. Ry. 5s, '25.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '30.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	103	..
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s.	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	104½	..
Do ext. & ref. 5s.	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99½
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925.	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	104
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	94½	97
Do pf.	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	86	92
Do 1st & ref 5s, '56.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	86	91
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s,'46	1,045,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	..
Do con.5s,'58	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	73	75
Do ref.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Nash. St. Ry. 5s, '25.	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	85½
N. Jersey Ry	.....	..	..	.....	99½	102
1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78¾	..
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46.	.....	..	..	.....	99¼	..
N.Y. West'r L.GM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 16, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
N., Loc. & O.	4,602,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
N. Falls Pwr.	.....	..	..	.....	161	165
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1916	102	102¼
Nor. de Ports. Tr. 5s, '36.	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	105½	107
Nort. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49.	.....	..	..	.....	85	86
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24.	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	96½
Do 5s, '28.	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	86
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	18
N. St. Power Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	55	60
Do 1st ref.5s	5,975,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	97	99
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	8,386,700	..	S	A. & O.	97	98½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,500,000	..	S	J. & J.	95¾	96½
O.& C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Ont. Power.	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
O. Pwr. 5s,'49	10,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	50	..
Do deb.6s,'21	9,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,985,000	3	S	M. & N.	..	97
Ozark P.& W	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	95½
Pac. G. & E. Do pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	43	45
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44.	32,996,800	¼	Q	Jul 15, 16	50	60
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	90	92
Pontiac Light 5s, '27.	.....	..	..	.....	102	103
Port.(Ore.) R. 1stmg.5s,'30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Do cn. 5s,'36	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	89
P.G. El.5s,'35	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	..
Pub. Sv. of N. J.	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¾	101
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Riverside Tr. Do pf.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104¾	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	38½	38½
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	74½	75½
St.J.(Mo.) R. L. H. & P. 5s, '37.	.....	..	..	.....	17	20¼
Sal. Riv. Pr. 5s, '52	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	34	..
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	.....	..	..	.....	99	100
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '24.	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	87	88
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Seattle Lt'ng 5s, '49.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14.	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92	94½
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 6s,'49	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	93
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88	91
Do gen.5s,'39	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,16	91½	94
Spfd. L. H.& P. ref.5s,'33	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15,16	106	108
Do 1st 5s,'29	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	98
S.W.P.& L.pf	.....	..	..	.....	92	94
Somerset, Un. &Midd.	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	97	100
S.J.G.E.& T. 5s,	.....	..	..	.....	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	71	73
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	.....	..	..	.....	99	99½
Do pf. ($50).	9,343,150	1	Q	Jun 15,16	100	101
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s,'51	11,784,950	..	..	.....	15	17
Sup.W.,L.& P. Do pf.	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	41	42
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	500,000	1	Q	July 1, 16	82	85
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	75	85
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86½	88
Tenn. R., L. & P. Do pf.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	102
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	18,000,000	..	..	.....	10⅛	10½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	48	49
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
B. R. & El. (Balt.)	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Do 4s, 1949.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83¼
Do inc 4s,'49	6,899,568	..	..	.....	53	54
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	9,481,400	1½	Q	July 1, 16	76½	77½
Wash.R.& E. Do pf.	26,134,000	..	S	M. & S.	27½	28
Do cn. 4s,'51	13,076,000	..	S	J. & D.	82⅜	83¼
Western Pwr. Do 6% cm.pf	11,643,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	81½	82
W.St.G. & E. Do pf.	14,070,000	..	S	J. & J.	80¾	81½
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	7,040,000	..	..	.....	20	20½
Wis. Ed'n Co Do db. 6s,'24	3,503,000	..	..	.....	69½	70½
	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	35	40
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
	215,000 sh	1.75	..	Jun 1, 16	96	99
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	47	49
					95	97

*Also 2½% in common stock. ‡In conv. 5% debentures.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Aug. 1, 16	465	470
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	467	468
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	530	..
Central	5,000,000	$66⅔	Q	July 1, 16	750	755
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Jun, 1916	585	595
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan. 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2	Q	July, 1916	295	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	470	475
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 16	1600	1675
Fidelity	1,000,000	23	S	J. & J.	203	210
Franklin	1,000,000	23	S	July 1, 16	255	263
Fulton	500,000	17	S	July 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	15	Q	Jun 30,16	432	434
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	130	144
Kings Co.	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 16	640	..
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	130	135
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30,07	105	115
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	425	..
New York	2,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,16	600	606
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	Q	Jun 30,16	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Aug 1, 16	285	295
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	.....	..	295
Title G. & Tr.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,16	387	388
Transatlantic	3,000,000	15	S	July 1, 16	385	392
Union	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1008	1025
United States	2,000,000	6	Q	July, 1916	390	400
U.S. M. & T.						

*2% extra. †Including 1% extra. ‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 10%.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

B'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	21
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way&7thAV	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 16	160	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 16	189	195
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	290	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	235	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	.....	140	150
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	2
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 68	3	..
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	110	117

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 16, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	540	550
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	228	..
Bank of Cuba	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	.....	155	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	150	165
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	Q	Aug 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	.....	130	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	180	180
Chase Nat'l. Do rights	.....	..	..	.....	110	125
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	320	345
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	July 1, 16	224	225
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,16	225	230
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2½	B	July 1, 16	..	121
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	397	399
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	175	180
Colonial	400,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	452	455
Columbia	300,000	2	S	July 1, 16	190	202
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	8	Q	July 1, 16	450	..
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	300	325
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	160½	171
Europe	150,000	2	S	July 1, 16	329	225
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	.....	70	72
Fifth Av.	100,000	125	Q	May 1, 16	110	130
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	155	165
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 16	4500	4850
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	250	300
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	999	1000
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Aug 1, 16	180	190
Germania	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	130	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	May 1, 16	380	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	400	450
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	July, 1916	200	210
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	290	310
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	Q	July 1, 16	645	650
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	S	July 1, 16	360	380
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	July 1, 16	495	500
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	187	192
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8	S	May 1, 16	150	..
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	325	350
Mech., B'k'n.	.....	..	..	.....	304	312
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	240	..
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	Q	Aug 8, 16	132	135
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	272	273
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	180	187
Mutual	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	..	305
N. Nether'l'd.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	170	..
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	325	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	8	S	July 1, 16	210	225
Pacific ($50).	500,000	50	S	July 1, 16	383	388
Public	750,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 16	..	800
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 16	250	260
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	223	230
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 16	465	480
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 16	229	235
Sherman Nat	200,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	420	435
State	1,500,000	3	S	.....	395	425
23d Ward.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 16	125	135
United States	200,000	3	S	July 1, 16	113	117
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	138	141½
West Side.	200,000	6	Q	July 1, 16	275	..
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	405

*Incl. 1% extra. †Also a special dividend of 100%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Sept. 11	3	3	3	3
Sept. 12	3	2½	3	3
Sept. 13	3	2½	3	3
Sept. 14	3	2½	3	2½
Sept. 15	3	3	3	3
Sept. 16	3	3	3	3
Week's range—				
High	3			3
Low	2½			2½
Same week last year—				
High	2			1¾
Low	1¾			1½
Year's range to date—				
High	6			5
Low	1½			1¾
Same period last year—				
High	3			2¾
Low	1½			1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Sept. 11	3¼@3½	3½	3¾
Sept. 12	3¼@3½	3½	3¾
Sept. 13	3¼@3½	3½	3¾@4
Sept. 14	3¼@3½	3½	3¾@4
Sept. 15	3¼@3¾	3¾@4	4 @4¼
Sept. 16	3½@3¾	3¾@4	4 @4¼
Week's range—			
High	3¾	4	4
Low	3¼	3½	3¾
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	2¾	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Sept. 11	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*10c
Sept. 12	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*10c
Sept. 13	Par	†20c	†10@15c	*10c
Sept. 14	Par	†10c	†10@15c	*10c
Sept. 15	Par	†10c	†10@15c	*10c
Sept. 16	Par	†10c	†10@15c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short. Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Sept. 11	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 99½c
Sept. 12	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 95c
Sept. 13	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 92½c
Sept. 14	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 91c
Sept. 15	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	
Sept. 16	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Sept. 11	60¾	96⅝	64f
Sept. 12	60½	96⅝	64f 25c
Sept. 13	60½	96½	64f 25c
Sept. 14	60	96½	64f 15c
Sept. 15	60	96⅝	64f
Sept. 16	60	96⅜	64f

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 11	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.76¼	$4.75¾	$4.75¾
Sept. 12	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76¼	4.75¾	4.75¾
Sept. 13	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76¼	4.75¾	4.75¾
Sept. 14	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76¼	4.75¾	4.75¾
Sept. 15	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76¼	4.75¾	4.75¾
Sept. 16	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76¼	4.75¾	4.75¾

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 11	$4.76¼	$4.76⅛	$4.76¼
Sept. 12	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¼
Sept. 13	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¼
Sept. 14	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¼
Sept. 15	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¼
Sept. 16	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¼

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	$4.75¾	$4.76¼
Low	4.75¼	4.76⅛
Same week last year—		
High	4.73¼	4.74
Low	4.65½	4.66¼
Year's range to date—		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73⅛	4.74⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.85½	4.85⅝
Low	4.50	4.51

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 11	5.86¼	5.87	5.86½	5.86⅛	5.86	5.86
Sept. 12	5.86¼	5.86⅜	5.86⅜	5.87⅜	5.85⅞	5.85⅞
Sept. 13	5.86¼	5.85⅞	5.85⅞	5.85⅜	5.85⅛	5.85⅛
Sept. 14	5.85¾	5.85½	5.85½	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	5.84⅛
Sept. 15	5.86	5.86⅛	5.86	5.85⅝	5.85⅜	5.85⅝
Sept. 16	5.85⅝	5.85⅝	5.85⅝	5.85	5.85	5.85
Week's range—				Demand.		Cables.
High				5.85⅝		5.84⅜
Low				5.87		5.86½
Same week last year—						
High				5.80		5.79
Low				5.97		5.96¼

BERLIN.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 11	69.12½	68.93¾	68.93¾			
Sept. 12	69.18¾	69.00	69.18¾			
Sept. 13	69.75	69.25	69.62½			
Sept. 14	69.68¾	69.50	69.68¾			
Sept. 15	70.00	69.75	70.00			
Sept. 16	69.93¾	69.93¾	69.93¾			
Week's range—				Cables.		
High				69.18¾	69.00	69.00
Low				69.06¼	69.25	69.25
Sept. 11				69.87½	69.37½	69.75
Sept. 12				69.75	69.56¼	69.75
Sept. 13				70.06¼	69.81¼	70.06¼
Sept. 14				70.00	70.00	70.00
Week's range—				Demand.		Cables.
High				70.00		70.06¼
Low				68.93¾		69.00
Same week last year—						
High				83.50		83.62½
Low				82.25		82.37½

Russia.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 11	32.50	32.25	32.25	32.75	32.00	32.00
Sept. 12	32.50	32.00	32.00	32.20	32.00	32.00
Sept. 13	31.60	31.60	31.60	31.75	31.75	31.75
Sept. 14	31.75	31.65	31.65	31.65	31.55	31.55
Sept. 15	31.80	31.80	31.80	31.85	31.85	31.85
Sept. 16	31.80	31.80	31.80	31.85	31.85	31.85

Switzerland.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 11	5.81½	5.81	40.81¼	40.87½	6.41½	6.41
Sept. 12	5.83	5.82¼	40.75	40.81¼	6.43	6.42¼
Sept. 13	5.82¼	5.81¾	40.75	40.87½	6.43	6.42½
Sept. 14	5.84	5.83¼	40.75	40.81¼	6.45½	6.43
Sept. 15	5.83½	5.82½	40.75	40.81¼	6.45	6.44¼
Sept. 16	5.84	5.83¼	40.81¼	40.93¾	6.43	6.42

Holland.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 11	40.75	40.75	40.75	40.87½	6.43	6.42¾
Sept. 12	40.75	40.75	40.75	40.87½	6.43	6.42½
Sept. 13	40.75	40.75	40.75	40.81¼	6.45½	6.43
Sept. 14	40.75	40.75	40.81¼	6.45	6.44¼	
Sept. 15	40.75	40.75	40.81¼	6.45	6.44¼	
Sept. 16	40.75	40.75	40.81¼	6.45	6.44¼	

Italy.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 11	6.43	6.42¾	6.42¾			
Sept. 12	6.43	6.42½	6.42½			
Sept. 13	6.45	6.43	6.43			
Sept. 14	6.45	6.44¼	6.44¼			
Sept. 15	6.45	6.44¼	6.44¼			
Sept. 16	6.45	6.44¼	6.44¼			

Austria.	Dem. Cab's.	Dem. Cab's.
Sept. 11	11.95	12.00
Sept. 12	12.00	12.02
Sept. 13	12.00	12.04
Sept. 14	12.02	12.05
Sept. 15	12.03	12.06
Sept. 16	12.00	12.03

Greece.	Cab's.	Dem. Cab's.
Sept. 11	19.45	19.50
Sept. 12	19.45	19.50
Sept. 13	19.45	19.50
Sept. 14	19.45	19.50
Sept. 15	19.45	19.50
Sept. 16	19.45	19.50

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Sept. 11	32¾d	68c
Sept. 12	32¾d	67¾c
Sept. 13	32¾d	68c
Sept. 14	32¾d	68¼c
Sept. 15	32¾d	68c
Sept. 16	32½d	68¼c

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
Sept. 11	$1.54	$1.50¾	$1.55¼	$1.52
Sept. 12	1.53	1.49½	1.54¼	1.50¾
Sept. 13	Holiday.			
Sept. 14	1.52	1.46¼	1.53	1.46
Sept. 15	1.49¾	1.47	1.50¼	1.47
Sept. 16	1.48¾	1.46¾	1.49¾	1.46¼
Week's range	1.54	1.46½	1.55¼	1.46

WHEAT.	May. High.	Low.
Sept. 11	$1.55¾	$1.52¾
Sept. 12	1.54¾	1.51¼
Sept. 13	Holiday.	
Sept. 14	1.53¾	1.46¾
Sept. 15	1.50¼	1.47¼
Sept. 16	1.49¾	1.47¾
Week's range	1.55¼	1.46¾

CORN.	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Sept. 11	87¾	85¼	73¾	72	75¾	73¾
Sept. 12	86	85¼	72¾	71¼	75¾	74¾
Sept. 13	Holiday.					
Sept. 14	87	85	72¾	71¼	76	74½
Sept. 15	86¾	85¼	72¾	71	76	74½
Sept. 16	86½	86	72¾	71¼	76¼	74½
Week's range	87	85	73¾	71	76¾	74½

OATS.	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Sept. 11	46	44¾	45¾	47¾	51¼	50¾
Sept. 12	45	44¼	47¾	46¾	50¾	50
Sept. 13	Holiday.					
Sept. 14	45½	44¼	47¾	46¾	50¾	50
Sept. 15	45	44¼	47¾	46¾	50¾	49¾
Sept. 16	44½	44¼	47¾	47¼	50¾	50¼
Week's range	46	44¼	48¼	46¾	51¾	49¾

Provisions.	Sept. & Oct. High.	Low.	Oct. & Dec. High.	Low.
LARD.				
Sept. 11	$14.15	$14.00	$14.30	$13.90
Sept. 12	14.22	14.10	14.17	14.05
Sept. 13	Holiday.			
Sept. 14	14.50	14.27	13.95	13.82
Sept. 15	14.47	14.40	13.95	13.87
Sept. 16	14.50	14.42	14.00	13.90
Week's range	14.50	14.00	14.20	13.82

RIBS	Sept. & Oct. High.	Low.	Oct. & Jan. High.	Low.
Sept. 11	$14.32	$14.25	$14.00	$13.90
Sept. 12	14.40	14.30	14.02	13.95
Sept. 13	Holiday.			
Sept. 14	14.50	14.20	12.67	12.65
Sept. 15	14.40	14.30	12.75	12.70
Week's range	14.50	14.30	12.82	12.72

PORK	Sept. & Oct. High.	Low.	Oct. & Dec. High.	Low.
Sept. 11	$27.90	$27.82	$26.50	$26.05
Sept. 12	27.82	27.80	26.75	26.45
Sept. 13	Holiday.			
Sept. 14	26.65	26.55	23.75	23.40
Sept. 15	26.75	26.50	23.87	23.65
Sept. 16	26.85	26.75	23.90	23.40
Week's range	27.90	26.50	26.75	23.40

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Sept. 11	15.38	15.30	14.96	15.39	15.08	
Sept. 12	15.25	15.05	14.45	15.22	15.53	15.31
Sept. 13	15.37	15.22	15.54	15.22	15.53	15.31
Sept. 14	15.62	15.45	15.78	15.62	15.86	15.70
Sept. 15	15.48	15.38	15.69	15.56	15.75	15.63
Sept. 16	15.45	15.33	15.68	15.51	15.73	15.59
W'k's re.	15.62	14.81	15.78	14.95	15.86	15.08

	Mar. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Sept. 11	15.57	15.24	15.70	15.48	15.69	15.50
Sept. 12	15.69	15.47	15.85	15.67	15.89	15.75
Sept. 13	15.79	15.65	15.97	15.83	16.05	15.90
Sept. 14	16.03	15.87	16.20	16.06	16.30	16.20
Sept. 15	15.92	15.81	16.10	15.97	16.16	16.06
Sept. 16	15.86	15.75	16.05	15.92	16.06	16.06
W'k's ra.	16.03	15.24	16.20	15.43	16.30	15.50

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
240	Ahmeek	105	105	105	105
570	Alaska	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
100	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
59	Allouez	67¾	68	66½	66½
825	Am. Zinc	39¾	40¾	39½	40¼
20	Am. Zinc pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½
15	Anaconda	91	91	90¾	90¾
938	Arizona Com.	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾
250	Butte & Sup.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
575	Cal. & Ariz.	71¾	71¾	71	71
24	Cal. & Hecla	558	558	555	555
15	Centennial	18½	18½	18½	18½
4,588	Copper Range	65	65¾	64¾	65
25	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
640	East Butte	16	16	15¾	15¾
110	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
16	Granby	87½	88	87½	88
60	Greene-Can	50	50	50	50
	Inspiration	61½	61½	61½	61½
190	Isle Royale	32	32	32	32
50	Lake	14	14	14	14
90	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
25	Mason Valley	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
350	Mass Con	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
100	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
120	Mohawk	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼
110	New Arc	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
215	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
645	North Butte	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	North Lake	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
80	Old Dominion	69	69	69	69
60	Osceola	93	93	92¾	93
1,185	Pond Creek	15¾	16	15¾	16
85	Quincy	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
770	Shannon	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾
3	South Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
220	St. Mary's	88	88¾	88	88¾
1,665	Sup. & Boston	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾
20	Superior	18½	18½	18½	18½
80	Tamarack	37	38	37	38
800	Tuolumne	56c	56c	56c	56c
1,165	U. S. Smelt.	76	76	75	75
10	U. S. Sm. pf.	52	52	52	52
70	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
60	Utah Consol.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Utah Copper	85	85	85	85
175	Utah Metals	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
250	Winona	5	5¾	5	5¾
240	Wolverine	48	48	48	48

RAILROADS.

2	Boston & Alb.	175	175	175	175
55	Boston Elev.	74	74	74	74
46	Bost. & Low.	123	125	123	125
91	Boston & Me.	42	42	41	42
14	Conn. River	134	134	134	134
114	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	36	36
110	New Haven	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
15	Old Colony	137½	137½	137½	137½

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	A. Pn. Ser. pf.	12	12	12	12
165	Am. Sugar	111	112	111	112
20	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118	118
214	Am. T. & T.	132¼	133	132½	132⅝
30	Am. Wool, pf. ex div.	96½	96¾	96½	96¾
20	Amosk'g Mfg.	70½	71	70½	71
2	Amos. Mfg. pf.	98	98	98	98
1,870	A., G. & W. I.	90¾	91¼	90¾	90¾
100	A., G. & W. I. pf. ex div.	67¾	68	67¾	68
250	Cuban Cement	23	24	23	24
33	Edison Elec.	238	238	238	238
120	Mass Gas	81	81	81	81
3	Mass Gas pf.	80	80	80	80
51	New Eng. Tel.	127¾	128¼	127¾	128¼
250	Swift	150	153	150	153
275	Torrington	57	58	57	58
45	United Fruit	161¾	162	161¾	162
208	Un. Sh. Mach.	54½	55	54½	55
5	Un. S. M. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
1,759	U. S. Steel	106¾	108	106¾	107¾
193	U. S. St'l pf.	120¾	120½	120	120
210	Ventura Oil	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
238	West. Union	100	102½	100	102½

BONDS.

$17,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	84½	84¾	84½	84¾
5,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
3,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s.	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
5,000	Mass Gas 4½s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Swift 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
6,000	W. E. St. R. R. 5s, 1932.	100	100	100	100
500	West. Tel. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	$1.00	Homa Oil	.82	.85
Am Oil	.23	.25	Iron Blos.	1½	1⅝
Begole	.75	1.00	Iron Cap.	3¾	4
Bay S G	.12	.15	Do pf.	5½	6
Bingham	10¾	10¾	Jerome V.	2	2¼
Bohemia	1⅝	1¾	La Rose	.60	.63
Bost Cor	.70	.75	Majestic	.02	.03
Bost Ely	1½	1⅝	Mex Met	.35	.40
Bost Mon	.92	.93	Mojave T.	4¾	4⅞
Bost Ariz	2¾	3	N L & Z	1¼	1½
Butte & L	.58	.60	New Balt	2⅛	2⅜
Cal Corb	3	4	Nev Doug	1⅜	1½
Calaveras	6	6½	N U Bing	.50	1.00
Champion	.14	.15	N Cornelia	15⅞	16
Chief Con	1½	2¼	Nixon	.44	.46
Cons Cop	2⅜	2½	Oneco	.75	.90
Cons Ariz	1⅛	1⅜	Onondaga	1⅛	1¼
Crown Res	.43	.46	Ohio	.25	.30
Davis-D	2¼	2¾	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Cortez	.25	.31	Rilla	.16	.17
Earle	.30	.31	S W M	1½	2
E & B B	1¾	2	Truro	4	4¾
Fortuna	.18	.22	U V Ext.	39½	39¾
Gold Lake	.13	.16	Yukon G'd	2	2¼
Houghton	1½	1⅝			

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Arun. S. & G.	37	37	37	37
190	Bank of Com.	33	33	33	33
1,050	Cosden Ref.	16	16	16	16
625	Cos. Oil	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
40	C. O. & G. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Con. Power	110	110	110	110
5	Davidson Ch.	37	37	37	37
25	Equitable Tr.	44	44	44	44
200	Maryland Cas.	88¼	91	88	91
245	Sapulpa Ref.	9	9	9	9
15	Un. Ry. & E.	27½	27½	27½	27½

BONDS.

$2,000	Ala. C. & I. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
16,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	90¼	90¼	90	90
1,200	City of Balt. 4s, 1961, S.L.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4,000	Con. Coal 6s.	102⅜	102⅝	102½	102½
11,000	C. O. G. & E. 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Elk. Corp. 6s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
100	U.R.&E. fdg.5s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
29	Am. Radiator	400	400	400	400
200	Am. Shipbldg	49	49	49	49
110	Chicago City & Con. Ry.	15	15	15	15
105	Chi. Pn. Tool	74¾	74¾	74½	74½
580	Chi. T. Tr. rts.	28	28	27½	27½
143	Com. Edison	142½	142½	142¼	142¼
110	Edm. Jones	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
100	Illinois Brick	88½	88½	88½	88½
1,350	Lindsay Light	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
20	Mont. Ward pf.	116	116	116	116
30	Natl. Carbon	190	190	190	190
195	Paper Board	20½	20¾	20½	20⅝
50	Paper Board pf.	69	69	69	69
328	People's Gas	102	105	102	105
135	Public Service	117	117	116⅝	116⅝
2	Pub. Serv. pf.	102	102	102	102
50	Sears-Roebuck	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
748	Stewart-W.	113½	113½	112½	113⅝
802	Swift	152	152¼	151	152
530	Union Carbide	159½	162¼	159½	162

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
210	Arn. W. G. M.	62	62	61¾	61¾
2,580	Columbia Gas	26½	26¾	26	26
100	Independent Br.	4	4	4	4
439	La Belle I.	66½	61¾	60½	61¾
73	Mfrs. L. & H.	58½	58½	58¾	58¾
410	Nat. F'proof	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
	Nat. F'proof. pf.	16	16	16	16
110	Ohio Fuel Sup.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46½
25	Ohio Fuel Oil	15½	15¾	15½	15½
100	Pitts. Coal	33½	33½	33¼	33¼
10	Pitts. P. Glass	122¼	122½	122¼	122½
170	Pure Oil	19¾	20	19¾	20
200	Pitts. Idaho	110	110	110	110
2,000	Ross Mining	20	20	20	20
9,100	San Toy	22	23	22	22
46	Union Switch	115	115	115	115
470	W'house A. B.	149	150	149	150
61	W'house Elec.	64	64¼	63¾	63¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Justice	.03
Alta	.05	Kentucky	.02
Andes	.10	Mexican	.17
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental	.70
Caledonia	.40	Ophir	.22
Challenge Con	.08	Overman	.06
Chollar	.06	Potosi	.06
Confidence	.15	Savage	.13
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Virginia	.10	Sierra Nevada	.32
Exchequer	.05	Union Con	.06
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.10	Mexican dollars	.52⅝
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	D'field Daisy	.03
Halifax	.80	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.87	G'field Con	.76
McNamara	.06	G'field Mergor	.07
Midway	.24	Jumbo Exten	.35
Mizpah Exten	.19	Kewanas	.09
Montana	.25	Red Lion	.18
North Star	.16	Silver Pick	.19
Rescue	.23	Spearhead	.04
Tonopah Exten	5.30	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.72	Big Jim	1.20

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.25
Booth	.12	Packard	.38
C. O. D.	.02	Rochester Mines	.52
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.40
		White Caps	.31

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	10½	Gold Sov.	5	6
Elkton	17½	18	Isabella	20¾	21¼
El Paso	40	44	Jackpot	5	8
Findlay	3¼	4¼	Mary McK.	29	33
Golden C.	219½	220	Portland	170	172
Granite	69	73½	Vindicator	195	200
Cresson	631	633	U. G. M.		9

HENDEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Springfield, Mass.

The Board of Directors have declared quarterly dividend No. 12 of 1¾% on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 2nd, 1916, to holders of Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1916.

FRANK J. WESCHLER, Treasurer.

Distillers Securities Corporation.

October 1, 1916, coupons from bonds of this Corporation will be paid on and after October 2, 1916, on presentation at Bankers Trust Company, Wall, corner of Nassau Street, New York City.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Treasurer.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	120,270	75,272	350,855	$96,000
Tuesday	125,682	88,136	269,175	98,000
Wednesday	164,991	121,400	322,063	168,000
Thursday	303,631	101,284	290,421	262,000
Friday	139,255	84,955	290,253	93,000
Saturday	96,990	67,109	274,715	96,000
Totals	820,819	539,207	1,815,462	$816,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21,800	Aetna Exp	12	10	10½	— 1½
7,000	Am. I. Corp., (630 paid)	59¼	55	59¼	+ 4¼
18,450	*Am. W. P.	6¼

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Moran, trustee<Morgan.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Re A W Hannington & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
US<Fred C Young.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Bloch<Dan B of Amer
Mott<Martin.
Rayland<Allen.
Harris<Granite Co<Mashmeyer.
King Chem Co<same.
Re Sherman<Brewster
G-Am Cofiee<O'Neill.
Shea<Woods.
Howard<Howard.
Samuels<NY Rwys.
Champlin<Hutter.
Craig<Bell.
Phillips<Phillips.
Sutro<German Journal Corp-Star Co.
Silver<NY Rwys.
Bilinsky<same.
Rosenthal<same.
City R E Co<Levl.
Bottlang<Kalik.
Re Kahnweiler.
Re Bader Hat Frame Co, Inc.
Kawanov<Gottlieb.
Albany Sav Bk<Dooley.
Re Funck<Xavier.
Howard<Am Nav Co.
James McCreery Rty Corp<Sadowsky.
Ebeling<Ebeling.
Foy<Barrick Pub Co.
Re Reinhardt.
Forbes<Oriental Textile Mills.
Stiff<Lotz.
Laflier<Schweizer.
Dekker<Jellenik.
Union Trust Co<Building & Eng Co.
Wynne<Wynne.
Moran<Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
Gomillo<same.
Caroza<S & L Shubert, Inc.
Glen<Plaza Motor Rent
Rappaport<Empire Carrying Corp.
Duffy<Ament.
Scheid<Hulanan.
Horn<Kelley.
Belmont<Belmont.
Re Textile Union Finishers Assn.
Union Trust<Manning.
Re McBrien.
Tailaferro<Sorosis Silk
Colon<Smith.
Rego<Romzano.
Esterson<Ostrander & Co, Inc.
Cooper<Cooper.
Kammerman<Westcott Express Co.
Blockert<Blockert.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Bronx Enterprise Co
Moros<P & R C & I.
Pogreinczy<same.
Chok<same.

PART II.—Cohalan, at 10:30 A. M. J.—Ex parte business

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Margaret Schumacher; Amalia Schuster.
Mary J. McMahon; John L. Figuera.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Margulies<Loeb.
Zwivak<Abramowitz.
Saulman<Knick. Ice.
Viola<Ice Mfg Co.
Goodman<Knick. Ice.
Lind<same.
Bush<same.
Rabey<same.
Cagnina<same.
Weinstock<Singer.
Nat. Pretzel Co.<Levy.
Jos. R. Potter Co.<Zoerb.
Heller<Selvin Rlty Co
Reinle<Jaburg.
Coopersmith<Maged.
Johnson<Moshera Bk. Co.
Rosenschein<Schmall.
Loewenthal<Mack.
Dreyer<Loeb.
Acavia<Wersba.
Edelman<Berman.
Record Surgical Alliance Corp.<Weisswange.
Goldman<Hammerschlag.
Fuerst<Dorfman.
Silverman<NY & Cuba Mail S. S.
Thomas B. Jeffrey Co.<Scott.
Mendelsohn<Royal Textile Co.
Lewis Pub. Co.<Kimball.
Keller<Henig.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Livingston (Tucker & Bengman)—George J. Gillespie.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Re Crown Corset Co.—Milton M. Suttenfield.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Samuel Lasseman<Louis Berkin—John A. Blake.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Re Crown Corset Co.—Charles L. Hoffman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Guy, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 19.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Susan J Whitaker; Joseph Ferara.
William Muhleaberg; Ella F Babcock.
Mary J McCormick.
Motions:
Hugo Hutten, Guardianship:
Joseph Heapes, Thomas Skahan.
Solomon Rapaport, Accountings:
Julius Virsnup.
Nathan Kirshner.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Fields<Lipschitz.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
Klein<Bleicher.
Landsberry<Blumstein.
Dwyer<Daly (2).
Collins<Olmstead.
Bailey<Rauch.
Dlugatch<Wiertz (2).
Goldstein<Smiley.
Weseley<NY Cons RR.
Re 24th Av.
Re Willow Av.
Rubel Bros. Inc<Erichson.
Diese<Schaner<Beaver Bldg. Co.
Streicher<Owens.
Segal<Walter.
Jacobs<Wolf.
Re Bender (McKee).
Stoller<Palatnick.
Steigerwald<Steigerwald.
Stroeber<Rosenthal.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Re Caffray.
Muczka<Pawlak.
Re Sutphin Road & Campion St.
People<Gregory.
NY Mun. Ry Co.<Mowlein.
Reaney<Reaney.
Shipley Constr & Supply Co<Hanse.
Weiss<Troxell.
Klotz<Koffler.
Ryder<Ryder.
Gibel<Gibel.
Fox<Fox.
Kuttner<McLaughlin
R. E. Co.
Eastern Dist. Sva. Bk.<Trowbridge.
Raymond-Hadley Co.<H. A. Kessel Co.
Kuritzky<Doscher.
Lindberg<Lindberg.
Dahm<O'Connell.
Bohnet<Levin.
Rembaugh<Ghiz.
Schwartz<Vasa.
Re Union St.
Seitz<City R. E. Co.
Schultheis<Schultheis.
Hurlburt<Gillett.
Barnotor<Skimelas.
Birnhak<E J. Wile & Co.
Short<Short.
Weber<Cashen.
Reynolds<McKee.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Louis Branenberg,
Edward Genthe,
Mary A Sharkey
Gussie Brown,
Mary Hennessey,
Barnett Zeitlin,
Louis Schmidt,
Francis W Furlong,
John E Leven,
Katharina Albert.
Administration of:
Elizabeth Doherty.
Accounting of:
Jeronemus Underhill,
John Hayes,
Louis Strossel,
John B Mellis,
Michael Nolan,
Pauline Schull,
Josephine Muller,
Chas Lawless,
Horatio Stratton,
John W Phelps,
Selina Cocks,
Sarah E Clark,
Margaret Haaf,
John Haaf,
Richard Nagle,
Charlotte Lindstrand,
George Tilyou,
Caroline Solomovich.
Estates of:
Mary Powers,
Isaac Doerfler,
Esther Tipler,
John Gibbons,
Peter Curran,
Thomas Colgan,
Shapiro Infants,
Lillian L Walters,
Franciska Grose.
George McI. Herkey.
Transfer tax of:
Bertha Kiefer.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.—
McCord<Krazokowish.
Wells<Freeman.
New Rochelle Water Co.<Rogers.
Carpinelli<Egerman.
Sundberg<Moon Nursery Co.
N Y. N H & H RR Co<De Marco.
Creed<Reed.
Schenck<Mullins.
Johns<Santora.
Cimaglio<Saverino.
Grieco<City of Yonkers
Donovan<Brettel.
Turso<Zimmerman.
O'Brien<Witte.
Fonda<Blue Bird Motor Co.
Butterworth<Dotte.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Rathina<Feder (3)
Carruson Tichenor Co.<Noyes.
Carozzs<Russo.
Stamford Paper Co.<Nelson.
Gregory<NY & Stamford Ry Co.
Kingsley<same.
Nelsh<Kuzmeer.
Levine<West Elec RR
Kenlon<Hipple.
Force<Cassidy.
Santora<LeVake.
Farillari<same.
Hayes<Irvin.

Hear All Sides.

Views of leaders of the belligerent nations, with portraits, cartoons, charts, orations, poems—the best literature of the war from all sides in Current History Magazine. Published every month by THE NEW YORK TIMES. 25 cents—$3 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Twenty-five corporations, chartered yesterday, had aggregate capital stocks of $731,500. They included:

U. S. Canadian Ship Co., Inc., transportation, commerce, navigation, capital no par value, carry on business with $75,000; H. Laffer, S. H. Josephi, L. B. Eppstein, 1o Cedar St.

Maxwell Coat Co., Inc., mine coal, natural gas, oil, $100,000; H. R. Lathrop, H. Meyer, Jr., C. A. Hastings, East Orange, N. J.

Davney Asphalt Co., Inc., contracting, highway, street paving, $100,000; G. L. Jost, J. J. Kiernan, W. F. Fresley, 18 E. 110th St.

The Watkins Springs Corp., Elmira, hotels, restaurants, $100,000; M. Ferguson, J. M. Sullivan, A. J. Wood, Elmira.

Automobile Securities Corp., autos, accessories, securities, $100,000; W. I. Glover, P. Lacroix, C. R. Allison, 115 Broadway.

U. S. Bolt Lock Co., Inc., locks, bolts, keys, appliances, devices, $100,000; C. Lieberman, I. Dauchig, H. S. Light, 14 W. 111th St.

General Forwarding Co., Inc., shipping publicity, distribution service, $30,000; A. J. Wilson, L. McD. and C. F. Coulter, 220 5th Av.

T. T. Southwick Oil Co., Inc., Rochester, oil, petroleum, manufacture products, $25,000; T. F. Sharkey, J. S. and L. Richmond, Rochester.

Latin-American Producing Company, Inc., theatrical, motion pictures, $20,000; C. Simpson, C. Woodhams, P. Trinichera, 2,120 Broadway.

Central Timber Export Co., Inc., lumber, timber, trees, $200,000; L. Karaslk, E. S. Anderson, C. J. Hoffmann, 20 Exchange Place.

Scott D. Nichols Motor Car Co., Inc., Troy, autos, $16,000; F. H. Quimby, B. L. Robinson, S. D. Nichols, Troy.

Remman Waist and Dress Co., wearing apparel, $5,000; A. S. Gussow, G. C. Woolf, C. Hammer, 129 West 45th St.

Family Burlesque Circuit, Inc., theatrical, restaurant, vending wines, $5,000; W. M. Lemkram, S. W. Levine, S. Friedlander, 5 West 122d St.

Tropical Film Co., Inc., motion pictures, vaudeville, $5,000; R. A. Flynn, G. Bereha, R. N. Shaw, 120 Broadway.

Pach Photo News, Inc., photos, news items to newspapers, $5,000; A. Pach, E. J. Herbert, G. J. Kadel, 116 East 92d St.

Accurate System and Manifolding Co., Inc., manifolding, loose leaf devices, $5,000; H. E. Mednick, I. E. Eisner, H. P. Austin, 63 Park Row.

P. Franz & Co., Inc., trucking, contracting, stevedore, storage, warehousing, $5,000; F. Zemon, B. Strumph, P. Franz, 263 Division Av., B'klyn.

Howard & Howard, Inwood, architects, engineers, $5,000; O. W. A. Vickers, M. C. and H. Howard, Far Rockaway.

Capital increased: The American Architect, Inc., New York, $100,000 to $200,000; Universal Fixture Corporation, New York, $500,000 to $150,000; Ross Automobile Co., Inc., Auburn, $10,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Loewenthal Night Gown Co., Inc., Manhattan; Pneumatic Signal Co., Rochester.

Charter forfeited: Cosmo-Studio Co. of New Jersey, authority to do business in New York surrendered; United Gas Improvement Company of Pennsylvania.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 17.—Charters filed yesterday:

The Coleman Leasing Corp., manufacture, sell, lease, own, and operate and deal in and with illuminating signboards, $1,000,000; Samuel B. Howard, S. Anderson, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Darwin Development Corp., change of name of Darwin Lead and Silver Mines and Development Corp. of New York, and increasing its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Saks & Co., establish and conduct a general department store $500,000; Isadore Saks, Joseph I. Saks, Herbert H. Maas, all of New York.

Cuban Motor Spirits Co., acquire machinery for condensing and fractionating gases into motor spirits, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, M. V. Haywood, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Increase in capital stock of Quebec Asbestos Corp. of New York from $650,000 to $850,000.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.

414 Madison Av., at 48th St. Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

470 Park Avenue
S. W. Cor. 58th St. New 13-Story Building, 11th Floor, South.
11 Rooms, 3 Baths
$4,950
Includes 2 additional servants' rooms.

830 & 840 Park Av.
S. W. & N. W. Cor. 76th St. Modern 12-Story Fireproof Buildings.
8-11 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2,750 to $4,000.

981 Park Avenue
N. E. Cor. 83d St. Modern 9-Story Elevator Building.
8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
$1,650 to $2,000.

156 East 79th St.
At Lexington Av. New 14-Story Building.
7-8 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2,000 to $2,400
Real open fireplaces. Splendidly equipped in every detail.

55 West 55th St.
Bet. 5th & 6th Avs. New Building. Housekeeping or Hotel and Maid Service.
3-4 Rooms, Bath
$1,000 to $1,900
Fully equipped kitchens.

106 East 85th St.
At Park Av. NEW 9-Story Modern Building.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2,000 to $2,100
Physician's office, 8 rooms, $850. Additional maid's room, $150.

929 Park Av.
Bet. 80th and 81st Sts. Modern 13-Story Fireproof Building.
DUPLEX
11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Only One Left. Rent $3,250.

901 Lexington Av.
N. E. Cor. 67th St. Modern 11-Story Fireproof Building.
8-9 Rooms, 3 Baths
$1,800 to $2,400

116 East 58th St.
At Park Av. Modern 9-Story Fireproof Building.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2,500

130 West 57th St.
Modern 14-Story Fireproof Building.
ONE DUPLEX
Studio Apartment
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
$4,250

As the recognized leaders and experts in the EAST SIDE AND FIFTH AVENUE SECTIONS we offer every facility for the renting of apartments and dwellings, both furnished and unfurnished.
APARTMENT RENTING GUIDE, CONTAINING FLOOR PLANS, SENT ON REQUEST.

THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,200 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

817 WEST END AV.

Southwest Corner 100th St.
High Class Elevator Apartment, 12 Story, Fireproof.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rental $1,500 to $1,600.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Non-Housekeeping
2100 Broadway
At 73d Street
The Sherman—fronting Sherman Square, Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.—the most central and convenient location in the city.
2 & 3 Large Rooms & Bath
with elevator, telephone and maid service.
Rents $900 to $1,200
Meals served in apartment when desired.
Apply to Superintendent, or to
Direct Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 70th St.
Telephone—Columbus 6314

152-6 West 58th St.
(between 6th and 7th Avenues.)
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st
THREE, FOUR AND FIVE ROOM APARTMENTS
$1,000 TO $1,800.
HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED.
ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
Apply on Premises or to
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agent,
135 BROADWAY. TEL. 218 CORT.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

New Apartments
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
8, 9, 10 Rooms—2-4 Baths
The CLEBURNE
924 West End Ave.
105th Street
Exclusive Neighborhood
Interior Driveway
Roof Garden
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway. Tel. 6758 Cort.

Brockton
Elevator Apartments.
661 W. 180th St., N. E. Cor. Broadway.
Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors.
4 Rooms, $40 to $50; 5 Rooms, $50 to $60.
Apply on Premises or
KNAP & WASSON CO.,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.

The BROCKHOLST
101 West 85th St.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$950 to $1,350.
Ground floor, suitable for doctor. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments of 4-5 Rooms.
2,479-2,485 University Av., between 189th and 190th Sts.
All outside rooms, with latest improvements, such as telephone, electric light, shower baths, sanitary drying rack in kitchen, porcelain tub covers, double ovens, &c., located near Devoe Park, three blocks from new subway station.
Moderate Rents. Agent on premises.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3119 Broadway, near 125th St.
3-4-5-6 ROOM APARTMENTS;
RENT $30 TO $60.
Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY,
100 Broadway. Tel 355 Rector.

Prince's Court
3920 Broadway, Cor. 164th St.
Elevator House. Best class tenants only.
Superior Apartments.
4-5 Rooms—$40 to $60
Apply Superintendent on premises, or J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Ave.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5, 6 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets; $570-$900.
All night elevator, 'phone; all improvements.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

Southern Exposure—Sunshine
Corner Suite, 5th South, 7 rooms, $840.
Corner Suite 3rd South, 7 rooms and foyer, $900.
Double corner, 7th East, 8 rooms, $840.
THE WESTMINSTER,
355 West 145th Street, Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER, 30 East 57th St.

65 Central Park W
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very Desirable 8 Room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park; unusually large, airy rooms, elevator, high class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to superintendent.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
Elevator Apartments—Every modern improvement; ownership management; convenient to elevated and surface cars.
5-6 Large, Light Rooms, $40 to $50

CONVENT COURT
450 West 149th Street
Corner Convent Avenue.
One six-room apartment, high-class service, elevator; $720 per year.

THE TOURAINE

9-11 East 39th Street
HOTEL APARTMENTS
ON LEASE
The patronage of a solid clientele solicited.
HOWARD BAYLEY, Manager.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST TO 52ND STREET
LARGE SUNNY ROOMS
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES

104 EAST 40th ST.
ONE DOOR EAST OF PARK AVENUE
A Few 5-6 Room Apartments
To Rent from October 1 next. $1,800 to $2,200.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
THE PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., Inc.,
'Phone 4435 Murray Hill. 527 Fifth Avenue

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 rooms & 3 baths.
Large, sunny
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 116TH ST

80 West 92d St.
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, SINGLE FLAT. ALL IMPROVEMENTS; REFINED NEIGHBORHOOD; CONVENIENT TO "L" AND SUBWAY; $42.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, **$30-$60**
Kitchens.
Tel. Morn 3927. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS
With Southern Exposure
1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
$1,800 to $2,000
1261 Madison Ave., Cor. 90th St.
8-9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
$1,800 to $2,100
Superintendents on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER
Madison Ave. & 86th St.
Phone Lenox 8900

710 MADISON AV., cor. 63d St.
TWO ROOM & BATH APARTMENTS With Service. Telephones in Rooms. Attendant in Hall. Breakfast Served
Rent, $600 to $660.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
710 MADISON AVE. Tel. 4951—Plaza.

75 EAST 81st ST.
Northwest Corner Park Av.
Six, seven, eight rooms.
$750, $900, $1,000, $1,200 Yearly.
Two doctors' apartments. Service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th Street
Furnished studio to lease. North light; very desirable for artist.
James E. Ball, Manager.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished,
by the Year or Transiently.
Also **EQUINOX HOUSE** Manchester, Vermont.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BROOKLYN.

ON THE HEIGHTS
Eight-story Fireproof Elevator Apartments. 10 MINUTES TO WALL ST. 5 MINUTES to Borough Hall Subway Station.
The **GRAYDON**
68-74 MONTAGUE ST.
The **WOODHULL**
62-68 PIERREPONT ST.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
with bath and ample closet space; every modern improvement; tiled bathrooms, vacuum cleaners, etc.
Refined Residential Section.
Night and Day Telephone and Elevator Service.
Rents $480 to $1,000
One apartment of eight rooms and two baths on the eighth floor, with a wonderful water view, south and west exposures; rent $1,500.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
Arthur H. Waterman
185 MONTAGUE ST. Tel. Main 800.

The Martinique

New Elevator Apartments
On Beautiful Eastern Parkway.
Opp. Museum of Arts and Prospect Park and new subway station.
3-4-6 Rooms and Bath,
(More to Suit.)
$480 to $1,140 per year.
An inspection will prove this to be one of the most unique, attractive and desirable apartments in Greater New York.
Apply on premises
Tel. 4103 Prospect.
or to
M. C. O'BRIEN,
798 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn.
Tel. 2000 Decatur.

Choice Flatbush Apartments

875 Ocean Av., 4 rooms	$35	to $37
1335 E. 19th St., 4 & 5 rooms	$37	to $45
127 Parkside Av., 4 & 5 rooms	$32	to $50
2,114 Caton Av., 3-4-5-6 rooms	$28	to $60
27 Argyle Road, 4 & 5 rooms	$32	to $43

Apply on premises, or
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY
685 FLATBUSH AV.

11 Monroe Place, Heights
Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms and bath apartments; excellent service; vacuum cleaner and telephone; rents $23 to $32. Apply on premises or
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185 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone 800 Main

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BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms..$27-$34-$42

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

133 WEST 72D STREET.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single and Double Suites.
Inquire Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Unparalleled Real Estate Opportunity
OFFERED BY
Banking Department, State of New York
Special sacrifice prices from now until November 1st to quickly close the business of two corporations. A large number of choice homesites in restricted sections at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD and TEANECK, New Jersey. Bargain prices of about 50% of former prices; all within a five-cent fare gone and thirty minutes of Manhattan.
Also at Castle Heights, North White Plains, N. Y. Stucco, tile roof, modern, artistic bungalow, nearly new.
Also at Lowerre Summit, Yonkers, N. Y., beautiful nine-room, modern, detached dwelling; parquet floors, two fireplaces; nearly new; plot 50x100. Also eight-room, modern dwelling, all improvements; plot 50x100.
Liberal Terms. Title Guaranteed.
For Information Address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept.,
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BARGAIN, $6,000; Easy Terms
Dainty All Year Home
Close to Water. Plot 234 ft. frontage
Has 9 rooms, 2 baths; is new; has every convenience, electric light, beamed ceilings, walls panelled; six large bedrooms, huge living room, with open fireplace; select neighborhood; golf, large lakes near by; easy commuting; near express station.
E. A. MANCHESTER,
2 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Tel. 1323 Cort.

MONTCLAIR
$13,000 On the beautiful south side; delightful tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; hardwood finish throughout; every appointment; very convenient to Lackawanna Station; may be seen by appointment.
Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORCED TO SELL
Modern home of 7 rooms; bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $1500 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 154 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW
In course of construction, finished by October; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, bath (tile,) extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500; worth $5,500; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. A., Owner, 243 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON
$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
LOTS $2 Down, $1 Monthly.
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ATTENTION.
8 East 92d, near Fifth Avenue, 4-story private residence, magnificently located. Undergoing complete renovation. Every modern improvement. Electric light. Hardwood floors. Modern plumbing. Open for inspection.
Your own broker; or Toch Realty Co., 320 Fifth Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

THE PEMBROKE
824 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., cor. 151st St.
Night and Day Elevator Service.
All Front Apartments.

$35.00	Five Rooms	$35.00
$45.00	Five Rooms	$45.00
$45.00	Six Rooms	$45.00

GAINSBORO STUDIOS
222 West 59th Street
Apartment of 3 rooms and bath, to lease; ideal for bachelor or couple.
James E. Ball, Manager

Studio Apartments, Valet Service,
22 WEST 30TH STREET.
2 & 3 Rooms. Rent $50 & $60 Month.
Superintendent on premises, or
J. ROMAINE BROWN COMPANY,
299 Madison Avenue.

REAL ESTATE

Forty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 White Plains.

Waterfront Dutch Colonial house, new, of 12 rooms and 3 baths, on the Open Sound; garden, trees and garage for two cars; man's room and bath, heated by main house system; luxurious owner's suite, three open fireplaces; intensified hot water heat; most modern equipment throughout. W. D. Gregory, 51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—5433.

For information about houses for sale or rent, furnished, unfurnished. White Plains, vicinity, write, call, WHITE PLAINS INFORMATION BUREAU, Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 1516 White Plains.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COZY 5-ROOM BUNGALOW
with a fine view of country and convenient to water for boating, bathing and fishing; beautiful cleared ground for gardening, &c.; large porch, open fireplace, nice, airy bedrooms, and connecting bath; 3 minutes from station; owner will sell reasonable to quick buyer for $150 down and $17 monthly. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

OCEAN FRONT HOTEL
in select Sea Gate (N. Y.) Harbor, 45 bedrooms, 17 baths; steam heated; fully furnished and equipped; extra grounds for additions; has been successfully conducted; a great chance for the right man to own and operate a high-class hotel in this well-known Summer residence resort. Apply to William P. Rae Company, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Owner will sell country home, with six rooms; surrounded with beautiful flower bushes and fruit trees; has nice large garden for keeping chickens; near station and trolley; only 45 minutes out; full price $975, $100 first payment, $7 monthly; bargain. Call, write OWNER, 747 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow in a fine location on a hilltop; will sacrifice to quick buyer; house needs a few small repairs and can be made into a dandy all-year home; plenty of ground for cultivation; only $100 cash and $12 monthly. "Bargain Bungalow," 137 Times Downtown.

For $12 monthly and $100 cash will sell my small farm to good family, not far out, with a big plot of ground for truck farming and chickens; good, roomy house; near depot and trolley. B. Brand, 186 Times Downtown.

House, 8 rooms and bath; practically new; every convenience; splendidly located; 28 minutes from New York, on Long Island; selling at bargain price. Address T. T. T., 65 Times.

If you are looking for a small house, with large porch and large, shady plot, near station and trolley, complete for $1,275, on terms of $75 down and $8 monthly, answer at once. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Far Rockaway.—Gentleman's home, fourteen rooms, three baths, modern; garage with two rooms and bath; three minutes from station. Telephone 420 Franklin.

For Rent—House, 9 rooms, 2 baths, strictly first-class centre of Flushing; $65; this is a bargain. Wallace Appleton Co., Flushing, L. I. Phone 927J Flushing.

Good house, 35 minutes out; improvements, electric light, steam plant; easy terms. Holberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

$5,000 on first mortgage 6%; title insurance $20,000; security unquestionable. P. 885 Times Downtown.

Second Mortgage.—Money in sums of

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON Sept. 17.—Cool weather continued during Sunday generally east of the Rocky Mountains and Sunday morning there were local frosts in the interior of New England and the Middle Atlantic States, the extreme upper Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys and the north plains States.

No disturbance of importance appears within the field of observations.

With the exception of rains in Florida and southern Georgia the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi.

Cool weather will continue throughout the Middle Atlantic and New England States and the temperature will fall somewhat Monday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. It will rise in the upper lake region.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New England, and New Jersey—Fair Monday and Tuesday; continued cool.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	70	3 P. M.	84	68
6 A. M.	70	6 P. M.	75	63
9 A. M.	75	9 P. M.	75	61
12 M.	83	11 P. M.	73	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 79; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 59; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 4:20 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.25 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
4:20—25 W. 36 St.; owner not known	Slight
4:50—89 Sullivan St.; city property	Slight
8:05—122 W. 117 St.; Morris Handel	Slight
8:10—827 E. 97 St.; Henry Wenson	Slight
11:05—Yacht at 90 St. and N. R.; Emil Candler	$800
11:45—44 New Bowery; Milando Lodging House	$25
P. M.	
1:30—299 W. 153 St.; Hyman Dunn	Slight
3:30—159 Stanton St.; Sophia Samuel	Slight
4:20—521 E. 72 St.; Paulsen Bros.	Slight
6:50—1,029 Daly Av., Long Island City; Samuel Cellis	Slight
7:10—1,034 2 Av.; S. B. Corp.	Slight
P. M.	
9:00—215 W. 20 St.; not given	Slight
9:50—205 Hudson St.; Wm. Burcher	None
11:25—519 W. 52 St.; Mary Jane	Slight

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A 1917 Chalmers R'dstr 1916 Stutz Special 1916 Chandler Coupelet 1916 Olds "8" Tour. 1916 Scripps Booth 1915 Packard Coupe 1916 Hudson Sedan 1915 Ford Sedan 1916 White Limousine 1913 Mermon Town. 1915 Overl'd Brougham Many others. D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway, 3d Floor.

A Great Sacrifice.—Stearns Silent Knight, six cylinder touring; cost $4,850; only used 10 months; fully equipped; price $750 cash. Owner, 2 Grace Court, corner Hicks St., two blocks from Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

A.—1914 WINTON, $750. Will sell high-class car; cost $3,258; has left hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

A 1914 MERCER. 5-passenger touring, beautiful condition throughout; fully equipped; electric starter, light; private owner; 150 West 55th St.

CADILLAC landaulette coupe, 1914; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Columbus 9007.

CHALMERS, 1915, five passenger, condition like new, fully equipped; many extras; inspection solicited; price $900. Mr. Caffey, 305 East 80th. Tel. Lenox 8000.

CHALMERS 1917 roadster; fine condition; used thirty days; bargain cash; quick sale by owner; demonstration. G 110 Times.

CHANDLER 1916 touring; used 5 months; price $750. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

FIAT.—Famous light "30" touring; latest series; beautiful condition; exceptional opportunity. Schoonmaker and Jacod, third floor, 1,700 Broadway.

Mercer 1914, five-passenger; starter; lights; new tires; $1,000. Phone 2820 Tremont.

MITCHELL, 1916, with Winter top; also Mitchell, 1916, runabout; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

NATIONAL 1916, highway, six, 7 passenger; driven 3,000 miles; $1,200; no brokers need apply. X 309 Times Annex.

OVERLAND 6-cylinder touring; new; will sacrifice.

CADILLAC 1914 limousine; perfect condition; sacrifice price.

HUPMOBILE, latest 7-passenger touring model; guaranteed condition; price $1,100. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

OVERLAND, 1916, light, four-cylinder touring car; economical, powerful; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1916, landaulet; used very little; will sacrifice. Herman Karp, 5322 Columbus.

Packard, (Twin Six Touring, 1-35.) S. G. V. (1914) Landaulet Town Car. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

PEERLESS 7-passenger touring, 6-48; beautiful condition throughout; cost $6,000; equipped with Gray-Davis starter, lights; $750. 150 West 55th.

Pierce-Arrow, model 648 touring, first-class condition; reasonable figure; 1911 model; seen between 9 and 5, Ritz Garage, 209 East 64th.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL. FIAT LATEST LIGHT 30 TOURING. HUDSON 1916 SEDAN. HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET. CADILLAC "EIGHT" TOURING. SCHOONMAKER & JACOD. THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

WINTON 1913, overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed; price $700. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

USED TRUCKS.

We have several standard makes of used trucks, bodies, hoists, dumpers, delivery cars, and equipment for sale at attractive prices; condition guaranteed. Call up Bryant 400, or write the Gramm Co., Inc., 1,467 Broadway.

TRUCK.—For sale 1 Saurer 5-ton truck with steel body and mechanical hoist; good condition; bargain. X 332 Times Annex.

Automobiles For Rent.

AUTOMOBILES.—RENAULT, $3, $4 per hour; special monthly rates. J. S. Mandola. Columbus 2908.

CHALMERS.—Elegant 1916 seven-passenger; $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Elegant landaulette Renault for hire. Lambert, Lincoln Square Garage. Phone Columbus 0848.

PACKARD sixes and twin six touring, landaulet and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,859 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD and Lozier touring cars; late models; reasonable rates; hour, day, month; special Sunday country trips. Plaza 5440.

Packard landaulet, 1916, twin sixes; month or yearly agreement. Karp, 5322 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine or touring, $2.50 hourly; $300-$400 monthly. Circle 447.

RENAULT landaulet; nicely appointed; monthly solicited. Block, 218 West 65th. Columbus 3258.

RENAULT $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola. Columbus 2908.

Automobiles Wanted.

Sedan or coupe wanted, 1916 or 1917 model only, not over $1,500. Keedell, 471 East 140th St.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 817 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 226 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small rooms.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Exceptionally large, well furnished, south room; private bath; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite; room, with private bath; single room; references.

53D, 34 EAST.—Unusual rooms for bachelors; breakfast served; parlor floor for doctor.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms, residence Oriental art collector; references required.

55TH ST., 22 EAST.—Large bright room; southern exposure; running water; reference.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; running water; electric light; telephone; references.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

68TH, 26 EAST.—Large, pleasant rooms, with baths. Phone Plaza 8638.

72D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms to rent for the Winter; excellent table; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, comfortable furnished room; also kitchenette apartment; every convenience.

84TH, (1,129 Madison Av.)—Elegant parlor floor; bath, telephone; private, business; reasonable.

West Side.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water; small room; telephone; quiet house.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms with or without private baths; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

12TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; all conveniences; telephone; references.

13TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, private house; studio, bachelor apartments; exclusive; electricity; references.

46TH, 15-17-30 WEST.—Two-room suites, large and small rooms.

49TH, 119 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; all conveniences; gentleman or couple; reasonable.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive rooms; running water; private baths; references.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Magnificently furnished, large, small rooms; also beautiful suites; baths, electricity, kitchenettes, refined; $12-$25.

52D, 21 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with private bath; gentlemen; references.

53D, (236 Central Park West.)—Beautiful suite; overlooking park; single room, $6.

55TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome alcove room, adjoining bath; also small room, private family.

62TH, 27 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, kitchenette, private bath; absolutely clean; exclusive.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, lavatory; private family; home for gentleman.

69TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, baths, telephone; "L" subway; refined home.

70TH, 109 WEST.—ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES; TELEPHONE; INVESTIGATE.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished; private baths; electricity, steam heat; references; subway express.

70TH, 51 WEST.—Exclusive suite of rooms for gentleman; will divide; references.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Newly decorated back parlor; suitable couple or two gentlemen.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room, one flight; well furnished; gentlemen.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Room with bath; one adjoining bath; continuous hot water; breakfast optional.

72D, 58 WEST.—Near Subway, "L." Private family; attractive room—suite; shower, electricity; reasonable; elevator; apartment No. 7. Columbus 3588.

72D ST., 120 WEST. Try our $5 cent dinner; pleasant dining room; good service and best quality of food.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny front room for one or two; wash room, large closet, electricity; near subway and "L"; private house.

73D, 265 WEST.—Large rooms with private bath; also one small room; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; also single; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 159 WEST. Single, en suite; private; adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen preferred.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Just open; come see my pretty rooms; private bath.

76TH, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive room; nice Kitchenette; suitable couple reasonable.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; exceptionally well-kept house; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths, electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Music studio; monthly or hourly.

76TH ST., 161 WEST. Newly opened house; two large rooms.

77TH 148 WEST.—Large and single room; electric light, telephone; reference.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable large, medium rooms; private bath; home atmosphere; reasonable.

West Side.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; reasonable; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, with bath; newly decorated; private house.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; large room, shower bath; references.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean suites with sun parlor, bath, kitchenette privileges; references.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; cozy kitchenette; telephone; subway, elevated.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Homelike, beautifully furnished, large, with bath; electricity; subway; breakfast optional.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor suite, private bath; electricity, telephone, furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor, studio or private.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath, opposite subway; reasonable; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large and medium newly furnished rooms; private bath; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; every convenience; see, appreciate.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment for bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; 2 large rooms, bath, electricity, $20.

82D, 145 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; hot water, steam heat, private bath; gentlemen.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; electric light; reference; suitable two.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful suite second floor; private bath, phone; reference.

82D, 134 WEST.—Second floor room; southern exposure; private bath; references.

84TH, 31 WEST.—2 double rooms, bath adjoining; every convenience; tray breakfast.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, running water; elevator; electricity; third floor.

85TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms; running water, electricity; en suite, single.

90TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny room; modern apartment; private family; $3; references. Maslen.

90TH, 322 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also basement; telephone, bath; private family; moderate.

90TH, 320 WEST.—Beautiful suite; two rooms, bath; electricity; private house; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, single, en suite; private bath; reference.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near "L" and subway; large and small rooms; $4, $7.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, newly renovated; convenient to bath; select private house.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, with without private bath; single suite.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; electric light; owner; references.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Large, desirable room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

94TH, 53 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor; private house; bath; electricity; phone; select.

95TH ST., 255 WEST. Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished outside room; bath; high-class apartment; breakfast, $4.50.

95TH, 26 WEST.—Two neatly furnished rooms; electric light; hot, cold water; bath; one hall room; strictly private family; private house; reference. Tel. Riverside 845.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Bright room; running water, elevator, telephone; reasonable. Lawrence.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive front room, bath; telephone; gentlemen; $4.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ladington, 3 Doors from Broadway.) also 321 West 71st. Near Riverside.—All night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high-class. Telephone 6575 Riverside.

102D, 306 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Private house; exceptionally furnished large rooms; bath; gentlemen, references given, required; board optional; telephone.

103D, 214 WEST.—Front room, running hot, cold water; electricity; gentlemen. Arbuckle.

107TH, 237 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Two connecting front rooms; lavatory; modern conveniences.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath, $3.50; gentleman. Rogers.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; excellent location; bath, telephone; $7.50. Wilford.

113TH, 601 WEST.—Large corner room; southern exposure; lavatory; near bath. Mathison.

113TH 622 WEST. (Apartment 21.)—Excellent suite or single; maid service; breakfast optional; between Broadway and Riverside. 537 Morningside.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light room, bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room; washroom; private family; gentleman. Apt. 22.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 54.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apartment 31.)—Morningside Drive, southeast corner rooms; attractively furnished.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; newly decorated; teachers, students. Fawcett.

West Side.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept room; elevator; near Columbia. Apt. 41.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year location; opposite Columbia University; near tennis courts and Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished rooms; southeastern corner, large, with alcove, parquet floor, five windows, sunshine, suitable for three, $12 week; sunny front rooms, double, $6, $7, $8; single, $4.50, $5; side rooms, morning sun, single or double, $5, $6, $7; rear, $4, $5, $6; reception room and parlor for callers; room reserved for dancing; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room; elevator, steam, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; broadway subway. Chaperons: At 501, Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4887; at 519, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large outside airy rooms; top floor; elevator. Apt. 63.

122D, 500 WEST.—Attractive large outside rooms, also single; kitchen privileges. Whyte.

123D, 349 WEST.—Large, sunny, near Columbia; hot water; large closet. Nolen.

124TH, 541 WEST.—Single room, private family; all conveniences. Apartment 54.

127TH, 76 WEST.—One furnished room, clean and attractive; all conveniences.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large three-window front room, second floor; adjoining bath; spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50. American family; references.

136TH, 607 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; Southern cooking. Leonard.

137TH, 225 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; hot water; private house; reasonable.

146TH ST., 429 WEST. Near "L" and subway; attractive front room; house; conveniences; private family.

149TH, 556 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, furnished rooms; electricity, telephone; adjoining bath; reasonable.

150TH, 610 WEST.—Single room, modern conveniences; no other roomers. Apt. 5 D.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (near 96th St.)—Beautiful rooms, private house; board optional.

CLAREMONT AV, 200, (Apartment 37.)—Large front room, kitchen privileges, for two ladies.

HOTEL CECIL, 150 St. Nicholas Av.—Low rates; transients taken.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Attractive outside rooms, facing park, overlooking Hudson. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 894.—Two beautifully furnished outside rooms, overlooking river; private bath; piano; rent singly or in suite; high-class elevator apartment; references. Audubon 8807. Clegg, 6E.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 697, (137th Subway.)—Nicely furnished front rooms; home cooking; reasonable. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th St.)—Large, airy, rnning water; modern apartment; gentlemen only. Apt. 25.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, cool room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St.

Suite, parlor, two bedrooms, bath; comfortable, new, non-housekeeping; two business people. 'Phone evenings, Riverside 642; references.

TWO sunny, charmingly furnished rooms, running water between, bath adjoining; breakfast optional for two gentlemen; in private family of two; every modern convenience; 86th St., near West End Av.; references exchanged. F 114 Times.

Two attractive connecting rooms, southern exposure, single, en suite; private bath, hot water; breakfast; gentlemen; "L," subway. 64 West 97th St.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

137TH, 247 WEST. — Artist's house; fine street; convenient elevated, subway, surface cars; beautiful, large rooms, suitable for studios, suites; low rentals; maid service optional.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

BACHELOR wants small furnished room and, or near, bath; west side, above 57th St.; state price. Permanent. A 197 Times.

WANTED—Gentleman wants one, two rooms, bath, furnished, moderate; will share; give particulars. Respectful. A 198 Times.

Young lady wants room with bath, also breakfast, in private house; must be refined, select; vicinity Ritz-Carlton. B 6 Times.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 20, 1915, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,193, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 340, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1916.

FREDERICK KRAUSE, CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER, Executors.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted for cloak house; capable full charge; must have A1 references. Cassidy & Derman, 38 West 21st St. N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER and typist wanted in machine shop; state age and salary expected. Box 45, 1,515 3d Av.

GIRLS, STEADY EMPLOYMENT.

Those having factory experience preferred; $7 to start; excellent opportunity to advance under piece-work arrangement.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO., LONG ISLAND CITY, OPPOSITE 59TH ST. BRIDGE.

GIRL, bright, 15 to 16 years, for errands. Apply Revillon Freres, 20 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted capable, experienced woman, white, general housework, family three adults; apartment, good wages, no laundry; nice maid's room; references. Address Apt. 8-D, 215 W. 101st St.

MILLINERS.—Experienced, high-class work; good salaries, permanent positions; excellent workroom conditions. Cowen, Marsh & Co., 16 East 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER and double entry bookkeeper wanted by small manufacturer to take charge of office; state experience, education, age, nationality, and salary expected; no attention paid to agencies. G 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—An assistant bookkeeper; must be good at figures; not afraid of work. Apply 10 A. M. Monday, 318 East 23d, one flight up.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted by large import and export house; state fully qualifications, salary desired. G 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for export house; no beginner; state age, experience, references, and salary. L 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Engineering and others. ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists.—Numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

TYPIST, billing clerk, operator Underwood machine; must be accurate at figures; state experience and salary expected. R 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for general housework in private house; small family, two adults and one child; good home. 375 Parkside Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8321.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES, REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCURATE STENOGRAPHER, touch operator, has three days weekly she desires to fill in all or part; experienced in legal, technical, and commercial dictation. Telephone John 1745, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Riverside 2995, evenings, or address P 346 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry, controlling accounts, modern methods, typist; $18. R 276 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress; country preferred. Call present employer's, Monday A. M., 129 East 54th.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER, typist and bookkeeper; extensive experience; good references. J. R., 1,399 Madison Av.

DRESSMAKER, make entire gown, assist fitting; experience high-grade Fifth Av. trade. P 168 Times.

GENERAL UTILITY WOMAN, college educated, experienced, traveled, desires letter writing, reading aloud, meeting visitors; private, institutional. A 122 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Intelligent Hungarian-German, first-class cook, seeks position with couple. Hoffmann, 520 East 17th.

HOUSEWORKER,—Clean; small apartments; best references. Write Mrs. Doty, 2,198 8th Av.

LADY COMPANION OR CHAPERONE

Cultured lady, speaking French and German fluently, musical, good reader, desires position as companion to a lady or as chaperone; highest references offered. Address G 47 Times.

NURSE, hospital trained, experienced private nursing, massage, desires office or daily partial private work; highest references. A 121 Times.

NURSE.—Wanted, by graduate nurse, position as assistant in doctor's office. J. H., 45 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge bookkeeping; neat appearance; downtown position preferred; $10. R 218 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER and secretary; personality and initiative, executive ability; eight years' experience; knowledge of stenography. R 208 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Expert, law and commercial; possess initiative, ability; $18. P 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable and thoroughly experienced; good education; downtown preferred; $10. P 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER seeks downtown position; three years' experience; competent; $12. P 357 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, bookkeeper, office assistant; three years' experience; moderate dictation; references; $9. H. L., 143 Brook Av.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$60; waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, housekeepers, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable large rooms; all modern conveniences; reasonable.

11TH, 26 EAST, (adjoining 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished room; superior table; moderate.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms, private baths, electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Two large rooms, baths; entire second floor; meals; quiet surroundings.

8 EAST 45TH. Table board; room, with bath; references.

33D ST., 37 EAST. Rooms with board; references; table board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Cheerful rooms with board; singly, en suite; select location; phone.

MADISON AV., 71.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

71ST ST., 120 WEST. THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Largest, best furnished rooms, in city, complete; baths; excellent table.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; private baths; with, without board.

112 WEST 73D.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; near subway, "L"; references.

73D, 181 WEST, Facing Sherman Square.—Desirable vacancies; double, single; American family; subway.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; nice Winter home; references; near Riverside.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Newly decorated; private baths, electricity, phones, steam; table boarders.

76TH, 9 WEST.—Large, modern rooms; suitable two; excellent board; reasonable. Guttman.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home comfort; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent French cuisine; reasonable; references.

79TH, 121 WEST, (THE PUTNAM.) Rooms with board of high grade.

79TH, 212 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; SOUTHERN COOKING.

90TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

90TH, 124 WEST.—New and modern; electricity; good home cooking; special to permanent.

90TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent home table; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; excellent table; best references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room; dressing room; excellent table; electricity; moderate.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small; also studio; home table; table guests; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Large second-story front; superior table; German Jewish house.

86TH, 159 WEST.—Southern family offers in modern, luxuriously appointed home few attractive rooms; table unsurpassed; electricity; references.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive large and small room, near Riverside; table a specialty.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish family can accommodate few people; telephone. Stager.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; exceptional table; electricity; telephone; modern; clean and attractive; references. Riverside 3054.

93D, (693 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms, private bath; suitable 3; electric elevator; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; phone, S., & "L"; excellent cuisine.

94TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable rooms, newly renovated; excellent meals; moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; quiet, carefully kept; private home; best table; $12 to $25.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large, small rooms; board; moderate prices; references; 'phone.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; singly, en suite; excellent table board.

115TH, Corner Manhattan Av.—The Columbia; pleasant rooms; good meals; every comfort; Christian home; moderate. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Broadway subway; beautiful Riverside nearby; the Audubon; bright rooms; excellent meals; home comforts; $8 up, singly; $14 up, two. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

161ST, 581 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Apartment 63; pleasant home for young man; references.

Accommodations for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; also smaller rooms; exceptional table; American household; $7 up; references exchanged. Telephone Riverside 1887; 61 West 104th and 112 West 77th.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; excellent board; gentlemen. Jantzen.

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PAYING GUESTS wanted; use of motor and chauffeur; references. F 125 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Beautiful suite and bath; superb in every detail. Tel. 9057 Schuyler.

THE CRESCENT. N. E. Corner 126th and Lenox Av. SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.

THE NORWOOD, 174 WEST 126TH. 7TH AV.—Room, board, special rates; baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

"THE WOODBURY," 855 Riverside Drive; two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 344.—Superior accommodations; furnishings red; blue velvet carpets, white enameled mahogany furniture; suites, double, single rooms, baths; best table; electricity, steam.

WEST END AV., 916.—Fine home, just opened; every convenience; large parlor, dining room, same floor; excellent cooking; moderate.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms; board; suite, private bath; Winter reservations; references.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

LADY COLLEGE STUDENT desires room and board with refined, strictly private family; west side; permanent. S. A., 43 Times.

Refined woman, librarian, desires medium-sized room with sunny exposure, wholesome meals, in congenial surroundings, between West 140th-150th Sts.; state terms and particulars. Librarian, 321 East 140th St.

West side, 70th to 77th St.; sunny, medium sized, dressing room, fireplace, unfurnished, $6; permanent if pleased; references exchanged. E. P., 44 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires room and board vicinity of Columbia University; private family preferred. B 1 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A MAN wanted to buy for and manage bargain basement; must be a man experienced in buying all lines of merchandise, particularly piece goods, and ladies', misses', and children's ready-to-wear. In application state fully experience you have had, listing the names of each concern you have been employed with and length of time in each place, together with position held. State age and salary expected. Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.

A MANAGER experienced in the sale of installment books to handle in a large territory a set of books just issued by the largest publishing house in the country at an expense of $100,000; must be a man who can build business when backed with ample capital. Replies will be considered confidential. Address, stating age and experience, Publishers, P. O. Box 5,161, Boston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; male or female. Nathan Finkel & Sons, Lumber. 255 2d St., Elizabeth, N. J.

BOILER MAKERS.—Six, first class, at once; new ship work. Fore River, Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

BOY.—Wanted, by an importing house, a boy about 17 years of age; one who is quick and correct at figures, willing and obliging, and must reside with his parents; good chance for advancement. Make application in own handwriting, stating salary expected. Address P 372 Times Downtown.

BOY in law office; experience unnecessary; answer own handwriting, stating age, nationality, reference and what education. P 377 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Bright young boys for office and apprentice salesmen; 15 to 17 years; apply by letter, stating age, &c. Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th St.

BOY, 15; good penman

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May be applied over old cold water paint. Can be washed like tile. Stays white longest.
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Varsity Fifty Five Fall Suits

There are pleated fronts, to go with pinch-back coats; double-breasted ones, whose collars button up to the neck, if you wish; deep points; soft roll collars; decided waistlines with full-chested effects.

Fall Suits—$20 to $50
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By PHILIP CURTISS

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"When she loves a man," a friend warned him, "it means to go out and stick a knife into his enemies—it doesn't mean just sitting reluctantly at the head of his table."

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To hold twenty-six numbers of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine and Review of Books, a strong, handsome cloth binder. Price $1.25 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

DENY DISEASE PERIL IN THE SCHOOL DATE

Despite the Paralysis Gains, Health Officials Sure Sept. 25 Is Late Enough.

POINT TO EPIDEMIC FIGURES

A Daily Average of 36.28 Cases Last Week and 50.28 Week Before—No Sunday Report Issued.

Officials of the Department of Health are still firm in their opinion that the city's schools should open on Sept. 25, in spite of the unexpected increase in the number of new cases of poliomyelitis which were reported in the latter part of last week.

"The disease has practically died out in Brooklyn, where it started," said Dr. John S. Billings, Deputy Commissioner of Health, yesterday, "and there is absolutely no doubt that it has just about run its course in Manhattan. When you see many cases in Manhattan reported each day, remember that the epidemic began much later in this part of Greater New York and will be correspondingly later in coming to a complete end.

"I cannot, of course, say positively when the schools will open, but so far as I know there has nothing been brought to the attention of the Department of Health to warrant selecting a later date than the one already agreed upon, Sept. 25."

The average number of new cases reported each day last week was 36.28, while the average of the week before that was 50.28, a clear drop of fourteen.

Reports from the Health Department issued last week contain a table from which some idea of the communicability of the disease may be gained. This table shows that out of the first 7,000 cases reported in 6,748 different families, 6,521 families reported one case each; 205 families two cases each; twenty families three cases each; one family four cases, and one family five cases.

One point made by those who scout the rat-flea theory of paralysis infection is that the virus has never been found in the blood of an infected person, where it would be if the disease were communicated by an insect. It was this, among other reasons, which led to the dismissal of the theory that a bite of the stable fly sometimes caused infantile paralysis.

On the other hand, adherents of the theory, among them Dr. Mark W. Richardson, formerly Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, say that there are facts brought out in every epidemic which strengthen their side. In the first place, they say, Summer is not alone the season for infantile paralysis, there have been epidemics in Norway in the dead of Winter. An epidemic at such a season could most easily come from a source like the rat-flea, which the weather did not inconvenience to any extent.

GREEN'S GRANDSON DEAD.

Nine-Year-Old Boy Dies of Paralysis in Greenwich, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 17.—Arthur Williamson Carrott, the 9-year-old son of Orville B. and Jane Green Carrott, and grandson of A. W. Green, President of the National Biscuit Company, died at the home of his parents on Otter Rock Drive this morning from respiratory paralysis. The physicians last Friday diagnosed the illness as poliomyelitis and the boy had since been isolated in the Carrott residence.

Edward Clift, former manager of the Belle Haven Casino, who had the disease when 4 years old, gave his blood for serum which was injected into the Carrott child. Mr. Clift only a few weeks ago saved the life of a child who was stricken with the disease by giving his blood for serum. The three younger children in the Carrott family are under quarantine at the residence of Mr. A. W. Green in Belle Haven.

Thomas Davis, 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Davis, of North Street, was stricken with the disease today and is said to be in a serious condition.

RUSH FROM SHIP TO SICK CHILD

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ingalls Stricken with Paralysis.

When the American liner St. Paul arrived at her pier yesterday morning from Liverpool, R. R. Mathews, the purser, reported that two of the first cabin passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ingalls, had left the liner at Quarantine at 12:35 A. M. in a special tug to rush to the bedside of their 12-year-old daughter, Constance, who was dying of infantile paralysis at West Orange, N. J. The child was taken ill on Wednesday and the parents were notified by Marconi wireless on Friday that her condition was critical.

A message from the physician attending the child reached the St. Paul early Saturday morning stating that he would try to keep her alive until her father and mother reached home. Mr. Ingalls, who is the Secretary of the Public Service Commission in Jersey City, sent wireless messages to New York and had arrangements made for a tug to meet the liner at Quarantine and a fast automobile to be waiting at Jersey City when they landed.

The tug left the St. Paul at 12:35 A. M. and reached the Pennsylvania pier in Jersey City forty-five minutes later, where Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls boarded the automobile and started for home. The Chief of Police of Jersey City had arranged for the car to be paced by motorcycle policemen through Newark to West Orange, so that there should be no speed limit, which enabled the parents to arrive at the bedside of their child in time for her to recognize them. The doctor said last night that the chances of her recovery were a little more hopeful.

ATTACKS BUDGET METHODS.

Public Service Institute Says Information Is Less Than in 1909.

The Institute for Public Service, of which William H. Allen is the Director, issued a statement yesterday declaring that New York taxpayers are at present receiving less helpful information regarding the city's budget estimates than they received at the end of the McClellan-Metz administration, when, according to the institute, "budget reform was in its infancy."

"Of the seventy-four department estimates which have thus far been printed," the statement says, "explanations for increases or decreases or changes are given by eleven, or approximately by one of seven departments. The eleven departments which explain their requested increases in part or completely, have asked $3,500,000. They take twelve columns of The City Record to explain financial figures requiring 328 columns. The sixty-three departments which do not explain requested increases or changes or reductions are asking for $33,000,000. So far as dollars go, therefore, 90 per cent. of the requests are not accompanied by reasons.

"If there were today a budget conference of taxpayers and ministers, as New York had in 1909, such a conference would be just as helpless in trying to explain these 1917 estimates as is any individual. When it is made so hard to understand it means that the public will go without understanding."

McAdoo to Rejoin Farm Loan Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary McAdoo, who was obliged to abandon his tour with the Farm Loan Board on account of the illness of Mrs. McAdoo, will rejoin the commission at Topeka tomorrow. In addition to the itinerary previously announced, the board will hold hearings at Springfield, Ill., on Sept. 23; Indianapolis on Sept. 25; Louisville on Sept. 26, and Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 27.

A LOSS TO CITY SEEN IN LEASE OF ISLANDS

Bureau of Inquiry Says Jamaica Bay Deal Means Millions to Lessee Corporation.

MAYOR AND HARDY BLAMED

Charges Mitchel Administration Has "Comparatively" Given Away 1,147 Acres for 30 Years.

The Bureau of City Inquiry, an organization formed to investigate official transactions of the city, issued a report yesterday denouncing a lease of three islands in Jamaica Bay, granted by the present city administration to a private corporation for thirty years. According to the inquiry bureau, the lease will mean millions of profits for the lessee, the Broad Channel Corporation. The bureau's report said: "Mayor Mitchel and Lamar Hardy, (Corporation Counsel,) were chiefly responsible for the turning over of the property to the 'dummy' for the private corporation." The report charged that use of the islands comparatively was "given away."

The lease includes the Broad Channel, the Goose Creek, and the Raunt Islands, which together have 1,147 acres of land, formerly owned by the State, but turned over to the city in 1900 by act of Legislature.

The lessee corporation, of which Joseph P. Day is agent, plans turning the islands into a Summer resort. A map issued by the corporation depicts the proposed resort, with wide, artificial channels running parallel, like streets, almost entirely across the islands and with the proposed Jamaica Bay Boulevard, to be built by the city, running through the centre of the largest of the three.

To Make "a Venice" of Islands.

The Bureau of City Inquiry describes the plan as one to "transform the property into a Venice," and says that, while the city has leased the property at $16.57 an acre for the first three years and a maximum of $33.73 an acre for the last five years of the thirty-year term, the private corporation is already subleasing the property at the rate of $870 an acre. The report said:

"The property has a frontage on tide water of five miles. Work has begun intersecting the greater part of the acreage with canals, along which cottages and bungalows are being built. As a further aid in development and money-making a boulevard is planned to run straight through the islands and connect the mainland with the Rockaway peninsula. If present plans carry, the city will supplement its comparative gift of the three islands by any expenditure of $1,000,000 on this boulevard. The first official action by the city for the $1,000,000 outlay on this boulevard already has been undertaken.

"Already the private corporation has a net profit of $50,000 a year in sight, with the prospect that, even without the boulevard, the property in ten years will return $250,000 to $300,000 a year. Should the city spend its million on the proposed boulevard, in accordance with the city map already drawn, the leases, on a conservative estimate, ought to give the private holders a profit of $1,000,000 a year."

The report added that the city had also cut itself off from taxes on the property, the corporation holding the land free from all such charges.

How the Lease Was Obtained.

"On Dec. 16, 1914, Mr. Hardy appeared before the Sinking Fund Commission in favor of the granting of the first and more valuable of the two leases," the report said.

"Mayor Mitchel himself called up the matter for consideration and had it acted upon favorably after it had been passed over on the calendar," the report continued. "Controller Prendergast also facilitated action on this lease. A report recommending it was put through his office in six days. To justify, apparently, the hurried preparation of this report it was stated that an examination of the property had been made a year earlier by the Appraiser of Real Estate for the Finance Department. The Sinking Fund Commission ordinarily is the slowest moving body in the City Government. It meets irregularly, frequently at intervals of several weeks. Yet so hasty was the action on the Jamaica Bay lease that it was rushed completely through the commission in seven days. To accomplish this it was necessary to ignore a recommendation by Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith that a committee of the commission be appointed to confer with his department on the proposed lease."

Formal approval of the Dock Commissioner was required by law, however, the report pointed out, adding that within a week after recommending the appointment of a special committee Commissioner Smith signed a communication formally giving his consent to the transaction and making no further comment regarding his earlier recommendation.

"No public notice was given by the city of its intention to lease the property," the report declared. "No advertisement was printed in The City Record. Nor were competitive bids publicly asked for in any other way. The property leased out includes all the city land in Jamaica Bay crossed by the Long Island Railroad, and over whose tracks during the Summer Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains are run. The entire property has one of the best commutation services within the metropolitan area, with stations at Goose Creek, The Raunt, and Broad Channel Islands."

FIRE SWEEPS REID CAMP.

Four Cabins Are Destroyed—Guests Escape Flames.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Four cabins at Wild Air, the Summer camp of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, were destroyed by fire early this morning. Three young women guests had narrow escapes.

Miss Margaret Nichols, daughter of the late Rev. W. F. Nichols, Bishop of California, awakened by the crackling of flames in her room on the second floor of one of the cabins on the edge of Upper St. Regis Lake, ran to another room and awoke Miss Augusta L. Bishop of New York. While they were making their way from the cabin, Miss Helen Soarth, finding that the door of her room opened on a wall of flame, dropped safely to earth.

A neighboring cabin, used as a living room, was the next to catch fire, but, meanwhile, the young women had run through the camp and awakened every one. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, who were in one cabin, had ample time to get out before the flames reached it.

In the living room cabin were a number of valuable moose and elk heads, which were burned. By the time persons from neighboring camps reached Wild Air in canoes and rowboats the four cabins were in ashes. It was said that the loss was partially covered by insurance.

"I consider it fortunate that the three young women who were in the cabin which caught fire escaped with their lives," said Ogden Mills Reid tonight.

SLAVS START RUN ON BANK.

Chicago Institution Calls Police When Depositors Besiege It.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Russians and Poles in Chicago's west side foreign quarter, panic-stricken by failure of several private banks, fought their way today into a State bank in that district and created a run on the institution. The bank is that of Schiff & Co., which has more than $2,500,000 in deposits and is believed to be absolutely solvent.

Banks in this foreign quarter are opened here for a few hours on Sundays. When the Schiff bank opened at 8:30 A. M. a crowd of depositors entered and began withdrawing funds. Police protection was asked. More than $50,000, mostly in savings accounts, had been withdrawn when the bank closed at 1 P. M. Samuel Schuster, cashier, announced there was plenty of money on hand, and that all depositors who wished would be paid tomorrow.

TO STUDY TEN-CENT LOAF.

Housewives' League May Ask Federal Inquiry as to Baking Costs.

At the headquarters of the National Housewives' League, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, the National Executive Committee and the National Bread Committee of the league will meet this afternoon to decide whether the league shall ask for an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the situation with regard to the supply of wheat and flour and other factors entering into the increased cost of bread. Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the league, has just returned from Chicago, where she went to observe the investigation which was in progress up till a few days ago under direction of Assistant United States District Attorney Joseph B. Fleming.

"The bakers assured me in Chicago," said Mrs. Heath yesterday, "that the ten-cent loaf has been carrying the five-cent loaf in the baking industry for months, and it may turn out to be a matter of educating the housewife up to the ten-cent loaf.

"The bakers in Chicago want an embargo on exports of wheat and flour. They do not attribute the shortage to manipulation of the market, but to the demands growing out of the European war. One prominent baker gave me some figures on the increase in the cost of materials since the first of the year. He says that a barrel of flour costs nearly double what it did before the war. Sugar has gone up about 20 per cent., oil 15 per cent., lard 16 per cent., and the waxed paper used in wrapping 75 per cent. Along with this there has been a general rise in labor cost."

Inspectors of the Bureau of Weights and Measures will continue today the campaign instituted last week by Commissioner Joseph Hartigan to get evidence against bakers selling loaves which are short of the labeled weight.

For Dress & Semi-Dress Place Your Order with Us

We specialize on garments that require correct lines and exacting workmanship where men expect their clothes to reflect their personalities. The prices are exceptionally reasonable.

Full Evening Dress Suits,	$45 to $80
Tuxedo Suits,	$40 to $75
Top Coats,	$25 to $50
Cutaway Suits,	$28 to $50
English Trouserings,	$7 to $12

Just a word about our $25 Suitings: The variety is large and the value remarkable. To measure only.

Samples and style suggestions mailed upon request.

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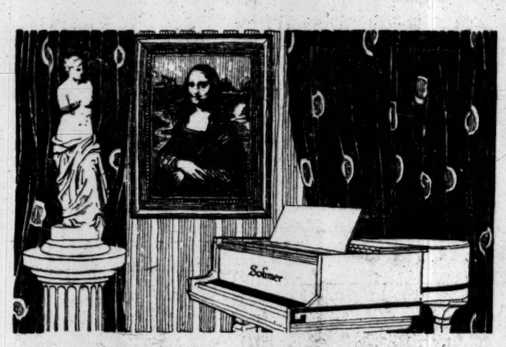
The Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the World



Masterpieces in the Making

WITH brush and canvas was created Mona Lisa. Venus de Milo was born of a block of stone. Genius turns the inert canvas and clay into immortal masterpieces. Forty-four years ago Hugo Sohmer, master craftsman, wrought a transformation with wood, wire and felt, as wonderful as the greatest effort of painter or sculptor, for he created a piano, destined to become famous.

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Daily Shipments From Our Factories
Keep Our Store Stocks Complete.

The biggest rush doesn't put us out in the least.
Our stores are roomy and comfortable and our splendid styles make buying easy.
Many shops get $3 for hats no better than our $1.50 hats.

See the "Motor," the "Stutz-Flier" and other good styles.
Each made in the season's best colors.
Come in to-day. Pay $1.50 and save $1.50.

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50 STORES IN NEW YORK AND BIG CITIES

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Quality First

OUT OF $56,000,000 JUST $250,000 IS SPENT IN FINAL TESTS TO MAKE DOUBLY SURE YOUR CHALMERS IS RIGHT—DEAD RIGHT

This $56,000,000 "run" on the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers has not stampeded the Chalmers factory.

Quite the contrary. The cars are coming out of there so fine, so exact, so thoroughly tested, that all we have to do now when we take them off the freight cars is to pour in oil, gas and water, run them a few miles, and deliver.

There's an excellent reason for this condition. The Chalmers Company has a young army of eagle-eyed inspectors who take great pride in finding a fault in a car when it comes out of the plant.

This costs just $250,000 a year in cold cash—just one quarter of a million dollars a year to "catch the little things."

I firmly believe that most factories would let "go by" nine cars out of ten that the Chalmers inspectors waylay.

It sounds like a lot of money, but when a company maintains the slogan of "Quality First" and bases a $56,000,000 business on the quality idea, then it becomes quite clear.

I firmly believe that three times $250,000 is returned to the cash drawer of the Chalmers Company every year through such a policy.

It certainly makes selling a Chalmers car anything but a difficult matter. And that accounts for the "run" on the car. For "run" it surely is.

I am handling from three to five times as many Chalmers cars as this territory ever absorbed before.

Last November the Chalmers Dealers bought $22,000,000 worth of 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers in forty minutes.

These Cars were all made and delivered before summer rolled around. Then 10,000 more were added. These were taken up during the summer months.

Now 20,000 more are coming through.

That means that this model will be continued without change in design into next season.

It also means a $56,000,000 business. Which is twice more than the most optimistic Chalmers executive ever dared dream.

The quality in the car is the answer.

Drive one a mile, and you won't be able to get your monogram painted on the doors quick enough.

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